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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Youth Taking Part in Reform Of Delinquent

Three Akron, O., Groups Unite With the City's Juvenile Court

Contacts Are Made

College, Junior Chamber and Young Women's Civic Club the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A new and more intelligent understanding of the problems of children at odds with the world, has been worked out in Akron recently.

Three groups of young people have joined with the Juvenile Court and are co-operating in their work in every way they can.

Still young themselves, they are able to be friends as well as instructors to the maladjusted youngsters, whose unruliness or downright criminality have been caused by an unbalanced set of values or the breaking down of the machinery of our social or economic life. A thousand such cases were brought to the attention of the Juvenile Court here last year.

Three Groups

Students at Akron University make up one group, members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce a second, and the recently organized Young Women's Civic League, a third. Some of these are acting as probation officers and some as research workers building up highly important case histories.

Dr. Harmon O. DeGraff, head of the sociology department at the university, believes that experience is the best teacher. So he is giving credits to those students majoring in sociology who are doing this type of work outside of school hours.

One student is receiving credits for work done at the Children's Home. Others are working at the Family Service Society and the Transient Bureau. And four—two seniors and two juniors—are doing this new work at the Juvenile Court.

Earning Credits

They are more than earning their credits—they are deciding whether social service work is to be the line they will follow after graduation, and whether they are fitted to do it.

Paul Witwer, superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home, is very enthusiastic over the addition of college students to his personnel.

"Since these students have been helping, I've had the best results I ever experienced in this office," he said. "And I find I am better able to work with the delinquent boys because I can learn more about them in their contact and talk with these fellows their own age."

In writing the case histories, the university students go to the home of the child, the school, the church and the Family Service Society.

Take Boys to Y. M. C. A.

They take the boys to a Y. M. C. A. boy's club. They interest them in the Boy Scouts and in athletics.

The university girl students do a similar job under Mrs. Gladys McClelland of the Detention Home. Miss Evelyn Ost, one of the girls who is planning to be a teacher, does her chief work with truant girls, cooperating with the schools. Miss Ruth Zesiger, also a student, deals with little girls longing for the open road or 17-year-olds tangled in sordid love affairs.

She finds it easy, she says, to be sympathetic with the troubles of girls, many of whom are younger than herself.

The members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have taken over the probation of boys. Charles Pflueger, president of the group, says:

Meet Twice a Week

"We meet with the boys twice a week. We don't approach the problem from the point of view of the Big Brother Clubs. We believe many of the boys are in trouble because of unsuitable companions and that they should not meet in groups, but be more or less isolated.

"Thus each of us takes a boy, tries to interest him in some particular subject and to get him to forget his difficulties. Many of the boys are first offenders; some of them had no intent to do wrong."

Several members of the Young Women's Civic League have taken delinquent girls into their homes for one day a week. They have arranged to furnish clothes for some of the needy girls.

Mrs. McClelland admits that many young people are not fitted for work of this sort. "But they will soon learn for themselves whether they can be useful in the work," she said. "And young persons of the right kind are proving a great help to us."

Is Whistle Toot Legal? Supreme Court Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court justices were asked today to rule that a couple of "short toots" were not "two distinct blasts" of a steamship whistle—more than five years ago.

The odd ruling was asked by owners of a tug who are protesting damages found by lower federal courts on grounds the tug did not heed a warning signal and so caused a crash which involved two steamships with five tugs towing them. It happened Dec. 18, 1930, in the narrow channel between Staten Island and New Jersey coast.

Lower federal courts divided the damages between the tug William C. Moore and the steamship W. L. Steed. Both have appealed to the highest court.

Powers Hinge Naval Race on Japan; Quicker Action Expected at Parley

Japan's Cabinet Seeks to Reassure Public on London Withdrawal

Small Ships Planned

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 16— The general Japanese reaction to the news of the naval delegation's withdrawal at the London Conference is a blend of satisfaction that the fundamental of parity, which became identified with national honor to the Japanese mind, was upheld, with apprehension expressed concerning the political and financial consequences of isolation.

With heavy deficits in this and next year's budgets, Japan is disinclined to foot the bill of an expensive armament race.

Reassuring Statements

Two statements amid a flood of official comment calculated to reassure the public in this connection are the declarations of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota: "Japan hasn't the slightest intention of doing anything to stimulate an armament race," and Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi's assertion that no increase in defense expenditures or new taxes are necessary as a result of the breakdown of the conference.

The Navy Minister, Admiral Mineo Osumi, previously expressed the conviction that failure to reach agreement would not entail increased expenditure.

Small Swift Ships

Japanese naval experts apparently believe that Japan, freed from the Washington category limitations, can build a navy calculated to uphold Japan's paramount position in east Asiatic waters without ruinous cost by concentrating on the construction of types of swift small warships best suited to Japan's strategic needs and geographical position.

Recognition of the serious character of the London development is reflected in the fact that five cab-

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Russia to Push Growth of Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Jan. 16

RUSSIA assigns the threats on its eastern and western borders as the reason for its vast army of 1,300,000 men and the determination to build a navy comparable to its military strength.

Speaking at last night's Soviet meeting of the "vast war preparations of German militarism," the Vice-Commissar of Defense, Mikhail Tukachevsky, said Russia was forced to "take a serious view of the question of protecting western borders."

"Similarly serious is the situation with regard to our Far Eastern borders," he added. "Japanese imperialism is presenting us each year with more and more evidence of its far from peaceful intentions."

The Monitor's Moscow correspondent tells how Soviet Russia plans to build a navy commensurate with its army: Page .

A chart showing growth in navies since the Washington treaty: Page .

Necessity of Modernizing Fleets Seen by U. S. and British Experts

Fortifications Talked

By **Joseph C. Harsch**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—The practical effect of Japan's withdrawal from the naval conference is to center on Japan responsibility whether there shall be a new naval race. The other powers are anxious to do all they can to avoid such blame, and they emphasize the responsibility resting on Japan. The extent to which this will continue to be the case, it is felt, depends proportionately on the extent of the results procurable from a continuation of the conference.

Although Japan's withdrawal was accompanied by protestations of peaceful intent, the reaction of the world today has been swift and impressive.

Even London, which was prepared for the inevitable reaction in terms of naval building programs, was startled by Soviet Russia's announcement of its intention to build a powerful navy.

Naval Expansion Expected

The British press reflected the feeling at the Admiralty and Foreign Office which not only declares that modernization and expansion of the British Navy are now imperative, but also suggests the possible necessity of fortifying Hong Kong.

American delegates to the Naval Conference tended to minimize the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Jan. 16

Laval—Radical Dissension Helps Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Parliament reopened with heavy storm clouds overhanging the Cabinet, but Premier Laval's short-term prospects are generally considered improved by dissension in the ranks of the Radicals. As long as the Radical deputies remain divided on the question of whether it is good electoral policy to overthrow the Government, with elections only a few weeks away, the Cabinet is relatively secure.

A motion of censure of 62 votes to 20 was adopted by the Radical Socialists against the Government. This increases Cabinet vulnerability, particularly for the long run. But defeat in the Chamber of Deputies at once is not necessarily implied.

Immediately another motion was passed releasing party members from any responsibility for voting, when in Parliament, in accordance with this motion of censure. Thus every deputy is free to vote as he wishes, and most are determined to go through the elections as critics of the Government, rather than as Government members on the defensive.

Einstein—Receives First Citizenship Papers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Trenton, N. J.— Dr. Albert Einstein has his first American citizenship papers. They were handed to him at the Naturalization Bureau here, where he paid $2.50 for them. He must live in this country five years and have had his first papers two years before he may apply for full citizenship. Since he reached the United States for residence in October, 1933, he will be able to ask for the final papers two years from next October.

To qualify, Dr. Einstein must bring forward character witnesses before a United States commissioner, who will then tell the Federal Court that all requirements of the naturalization law have been met and recommend that full citizenship be granted.

Hoover—Talks to Farmers and Nation

Lincoln, Neb.— Herbert Hoover confronts the farmers tonight. At 9:30 E. S. T., he stands before an estimated 10,000 persons in the University of Nebraska Coliseum and before a battery of microphones. Farmers will listen because the future of their enterprise is at stake in the issues Mr. Hoover is expected to discuss. The rest of the nation will listen, because the farm problem is generally held to be a key to the presidential campaign.

Oil Sanctions—Eden Watchfully Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—For the present, the British Cabinet has withdrawn that crusading energy from the oil sanction which earlier had the lion's share in starting up collective action against Italy. Unless the smaller powers take the bit between their teeth, it is now clear that the oil embargo will be pigeon-holed—at least, until the United States neutrality bill becomes law.

Anthony Eden, according to an authoritative "leak" from Downing Street, will see how the land lies at Geneva before committing Britain to a definite line of action. He will seek a thorough, expert investigation of all angles of the embargo.

A motivating force is said to be Britain's desire not to compel too speedy action on such advanced sanctions when the League Council meets on Monday, for this reason: Britain would want time to think over such a proposal in the future, if suggested by France and directed against Germany.

Laval in Accord

Paris—France, like Britain, would prefer that the League defer action on the oil embargo, pending study of its effectiveness and results. It is noted that the American neutrality bill is not passed, nor is the position of certain oil-exporting states, such as Mexico, clear. Premier Laval will actively urge postponement of the issue Monday at Geneva.

Domestic considerations are partly responsible for this attitude. Premier Laval has promised to submit the final decision on the embargo to Parliament, and deputies do not want to commit themselves on this ticklish issue before the national elections, either in March or April.

Danzig—Storm Clouds Over Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva— In addition to the oil sanctions debate, another storm—by no means in a teacup—is blowing up in anticipation of the League Council meeting Monday, namely Danzig. Acute difficulties have arisen between the National Socialist-controlled Senate on the one hand, and the Polish minorities plus League High Commissioner Lester on the other.

The Council probably cannot avoid tackling this issue at the current session, so pressing has it become.

Soviet—Moscow Plans Huge Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—Russia informed a world already alarmed by the Naval Conference collapse, that it will build a navy which may exceed all precedent—a navy "commensurate with the Russian army's strength."

Russia is suddenly said to have a standing army of 1,300,000 men, with increases being made daily. Three quarters of the divisions are at full war strength, ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Trained reserves are put at 10,000,000 men. Now Russia will at once proceed to build a navy "commensurate with the military strength."

These announcements of Vice-Defense Commissar Tukachevsky im-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Candles Replace Bright Lights As N. Y. Power Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Millions of persons in New York City today know what it means to go back, even for a few hours, to the "horse and buggy age" of candle light. This knowledge came to them late yesterday, when power from the big Edison Hell Gate generating station, the second largest in the world stopped when a short circuit caused a fire which destroyed several feeders and threw the station partially out of service.

Electric current for Manhattan, north of Sixtieth Street, the Bronx and Westchester County was interrupted, throwing streets, apartment houses, shops and theaters in those areas into darkness and stopping all elevator service.

A Strange Scene

The spectacle in upper Fifth Avenue was unique. Persons at the corner of the avenue and Sixtieth Street saw a glittering row of taxicab lights that looked like a string of brilliant beads reflected against the rain-soaked pavement; lights on the south side of Central Park tried to penetrate the darkness through the stretch of woodland to the north, while on the east of the park there towered in the fog and the rain the tall apartment cliffs, dark from sidewalk to roof.

Mayor's Home Dark

The independent subway, city-owned and operated, which gets its power from this station, was stalled north of Columbus Circle, causing a tremendous traffic on the Interborough and elevated lines at the peak of the rush hour. Everywhere the crowds took the inconvenience good-naturedly, however. Service was restored on the independent line at 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

Among the apartment houses darkened by the light failure was that at 1284 Fifth Avenue, where Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia lives.

Aviation in Future: Perfect Landings, Everyone a Pilot

DETROIT, Jan. 16 (AP)—The airplane of the future, designed to eliminate most of the hazards encountered in landing, will permit the average adult to fly after brief instruction.

That was the prediction of Fred E. Weick, senior engineer of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, in a paper read today at the convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

"Learning to fly is largely a matter of learning to land," Mr. Weick said, explaining that airplanes in experimental use now give strong reason for hope that the plane "for every man" is rapidly nearing realization.

This plane probably will be equipped with a stable, three-wheel landing gear with one wheel ahead of the two which carry the load, he said. This will do much to prevent the plane nosing over or ground looping, eliminate bouncing, and permit landings to be made "almost regardless of wind direction, the air speed at contact, or the manner in which the airplane is guided to the ground," he added.

By means of improved wing control, freedom from danger of stalling was obtained in an experimental plane built by Mr. Weick and two fellow engineers, he said. Glide control flap proved "very helpful in enabling an unskilled pilot to land with greater accuracy than a good pilot in a conventional plane."

Lansing Wrote Wilson Wanted Nation Roused

New Letter Says He Held Up War Declaration to Let People 'Heat Up'

Morgan Chides Clark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The Nye committee probed further today into the part which commercial transactions played in bringing the United States into the World War, and immediately brought a sharp clash between Morgan partners and members of the committee.

At the same time, a remarkably revealing letter of Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State to a Watertown, N. Y., publisher, written just after Congress voted to join the war in 1917, was put in the record, disclosing that President Wilson delayed his war declaration for fear of pro-German sentiment. He permitted the United States to suffer "further indignities," wrote Lansing, "so that the lukewarm would grow hot, and the cold lukewarm."

Lansing Demanded Action

At the start of the session today, a committee examiner read into the record a notation in the diary of Col. Edward M. House, Wilson's confidential adviser, of Jan. 4, 1917:

"Lansing desires the President to press the submarine issue and to send Bernstoff home. He has written the President a note urging him to take a firm stand. He believes the President will not do this as the President told him the other day that he did not believe the people of the United States were willing to go to war because a few Americans had been killed."

The part which submarines played in leading the United States into the war brought an argument, in which Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner declared:

Not Sole Cause—Chief Cause

"I never said the submarine was the sole cause of the war—it was the chief cause of the war."

Debating the part of the submarine, Mr. Lamont added:

"You can't put us in a position of defending the Germans. We thought they were all wrong."

"I should probably have had the same feeling," retorted Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri "if I were a member of a firm that had profited by $30,000,000 from handling British orders in the war."

While Mr. Lamont flushed at this sharp declaration, Mr. Morgan angrily responded:

Morgan Rebukes Clark

"We told you in the beginning our interest in the Allies began in the first day of war. Your implication was that we were practically bought by British money in order that we would sympathize with them.

"I don't like that kind of insinuation."

Senator Clark responded that he had meant no personal disparagement of the Morgan firm and that he would probably have had the same feeling in their position. This gave Mr. Lamont the opportunity to make the polite but stinging reply that he was certain Senator Clark "undervalued himself" and that he was sure he could not have been "bought" so easily.

The Federal Reserve Bank in November 1916 warned banks in a broad order to be cautious in making credits to belligerents, and urged

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Chile Welcomes American Delegates

Hoffman Philip, United States Ambassador — **Miss Frieda Miller**, U. S. Government Delegate — **Joseph Molamphy**, Employers' Delegate

Pan America Tie With League Of Nations Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Now that the United States is a member of the International Labor Office at Geneva, and the first regional meeting organized in the Americas has been held here, a strong movement is afoot to bring about closer co-operation between the Pan American Union and the various activities of the League of Nations.

One proposal at the recent conference of 20 American states here favored establishment of a definite tie between the League and the Pan American Union. There is no opposition between the aims and methods of the two, declared Dr. Alejandro Unsain, delegate of the Argentine Government.

No Loss in Identity

Co-operation with Geneva would not mean a loss of identity for the union, which has headquarters at Washington, Dr. Unsain said. The existence of both should give greater elasticity to the working of international organizations as a whole, since regional unity has been accepted by Geneva itself as an essential within the larger framework of world unity.

Dr. Unsain saw no reason why American desires, culture and characteristic outlooks should not be translated into a more organic doctrine, into a real covenant of the continent. He pointed out that the Chilean thinker, Egañas, had stated the doctrine of solidarity between all American countries long before Monroe enunciated his doctrine.

In present times, when exasper-

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Engineers Urge 'Supreme Court' Of Public Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Advocacy of a "permanent and nonpartisan authority of Supreme Court caliber" to formulate a federal public works program "based upon sound economic considerations" features a report placed before the eighty-third annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers which opened here yesterday.

The report was the work of a committee on control of government expenditures for public works composed of Brig. Gen. Charles Keller, U. S. A., Chicago, chairman; W. W. DeBerard, civil engineer, Chicago; Fred Lavis, consulting engineer, New York, and L. C. Sabin, civil engineer, Cleveland.

Bases of Inquiry

It was presented by Mr. Lavis, who stressed that the inquiry upon which it was based had been "confined solely to the determination of the principles that should control the expenditure of tax revenue for public works, and not with the promotion of governmental policies for or against the appropriation of public monies for relief, business stimulation, or the expansion of community services."

The committee suggested that an empire for all public works might be called the "United States Program Authority." Membership would have the character and permanency of tenure associated with Supreme Court justices.

Yardsticks Assailed

"Yardsticks" for public utility plants come in for special condemnation by the committee, which called them "unnecessary, expensive and unjustified."

Basing a part of its report on the grounds that no project should be included in a public works program that would duplicate or impair the value of existing property and facilities that afford adequate service to the public at reasonable rates, the committee stipulates which type of construction should be excluded.

Reclamation Projects

"Projects for reclaiming arid land or draining wet lands," it says, "should not be started unless all other arable land in the country was being used to capacity."

The report stresses that the consequences of erecting public buildings which result in withdrawing tenants from privately-owned structures should be carefully studied.

Among the many projects which the committee felt should be excluded from consideration as public works were:

1. Plants for manufacturing cement, fertilizer or any other commodity now adequately provided.

2. Electric power and gas plants, unless for new markets which cannot be or are not served by existing agencies, public or private, at reasonable rates.

"Only those projects should be included that will answer a definite and well established public need which cannot be met reasonably by private capital," the report continues.

Employment Problems

"In classifying meritorious projects and in undertaking them, due weight should be given to their location with respect to the centers of employment and to the amount of labor they will call for. No project which cannot be accepted in the light of the previous principles should be adopted merely to furnish employment."

At their business meeting Daniel W. Mead of Madison, Wis., was installed as president of the society. For 28 years before his retirement in 1932, Mr. Mead was professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

Help of Women's Clubs Urged For School of Public Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Establishment of an educational institution to train young men and women for careers in public service was advocated here today by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma, and Dr. Walter E. Jaeger, of Georgetown University, who urged the General Federation of Women's Clubs to back such a project.

The women, at their board of directors meeting here, were told by the two speakers that preparation for government service has been too long on a haphazard basis, whereas it calls for the same amount of technical training necessary for any of the professions.

Sponsor of Bill

Great forward movements the world over would be furthered by men and women of broad vision and specialized technical training graduated from a national academy of public affairs, Mr. Disney held. He is sponsor of a bill in Congress that would establish such a peace-promoting institution to correspond with the naval and military academies, which are teaching young men to fight.

Mr. Disney explained he favors a co-educational and nonpartisan institution whose graduates would be given civil service preference. Then secretaries of state, treasury, interior, commerce, agriculture and labor would comprise a board of supervisors with power to prescribe the course of study, the eligibility and requirements of applicants for admission and regulate the conduct of the academy.

Would Be Logical

"The courses of study," Mr. Disney explained, "would of course be developed as the institution grew in public opinion, but it would be logical to anticipate that such courses would comprise the elements of language, history and government. Social and economic planning, government accounting, public welfare administration and the study of public opinion and world trends of civilization, modern, medieval and ancient, would conceivably come within the range of courses of study prescribed for students of the academy."

The need of getting the public to recognize government service as a definite profession and of equipping young people especially for it was stressed by Professor Jaeger.

Further Extension

Maintaining that the best way of eliminating the "spoils system" in government and radicalism in the schools and nation is through further extension of the educational system, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, chairman of the federation's department of education, declared, "Democracy, in this chaotic era, can be preserved only by educating the people." She advocated open forums for adult citizens, for foreign-born and for schoolchildren.

"The United States maintains the most extensive school system in the world and yet makes less use of it in the selection of public officials than do any of the other self-governing nations," she declared.

The clubwomen had a pleasant surprise yesterday afternoon when

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New Policies In Education Bring Attack

State Commissioner Stand on Snedden, School Age and Oath Resented

Boston Today—*also sees*—Diesel power plants for small concerns challenge utilities at State House—Parsons, seeking abolition of death penalty, use Hauptmann case as example—Burns and Allen broadcast in Boston show 6000 applicants for 900 seats—$325 patent sells for $37,500 in Polymet deal.

***Reardon*—New Groups Join in Protesting Policies**

Criticism of James G. Reardon's activities as state Commissioner of Education mounted to new peaks today as various groups joined in raising a veritable cacophony of protests involving three aspects of his administration.

These were:

1. His abrupt cancellation, without explanation, of the invitation extended Dr. David S. Snedden, internationally known educator, to deliver a series of lectures to students and faculty of the ten teachers colleges in Massachusetts.

2. His activities as spearhead in defending the teachers oath. He spoke in Marlboro last night in defense of the oath and was scheduled to speak in Pittsfield tonight.

3. His equivocal and damaging stand on the proposal to raise the compulsory school age from 14 years to 16 years.

Mr. Reardon was also criticized today by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for his recent removal of two divisional heads in the Department of Education. "Only those who kneel in the same pew with him," declared Mr. Watt, "can expect appointment."

Latest group to join in attack on Mr. Reardon was the Citizens Fact-Finding Committee, composed of many leading Boston residents and headed by Edward A. Filene. This committee objected to Mr. Reardon's attitude toward proposals to raise the school age.

***Diesels*—They're Topic Of Legislative Controversy**

Yesterday, oil-burning engines for industrial use were scoffed at by business men. Today, these same business men, at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission, talked in all seriousness of the economies of Diesel engines, of the efforts of large electric utilities to throw the oil burners down the back stairs before they became too friendly with the power consumer.

The Edison Electric Company was charged by Tobe Deutschmann, Canton manufacturer, with trying to curb the growth of Diesels because electric rates could not stand the tests of comparison with economical Diesels. Unfortunately, however, for the Diesels, they are still in their infancy. Hence, during off-peak periods, Diesel owners find it convenient to buy some power from the electric utilities. For this power, the utilities demand $1 per kilowatt in addition to the regular power rates for service. Said Mr. Deutschmann: "This is unreasonable and unwarranted. It implies a direct attempt to make it unprofitable for anyone to produce his own power."

Replied Edison company officials: "We maintain an investment in auxiliary equipment in Diesel-operated plants capable of filling the full power demands of these factories should the Diesels fail. Our readiness to serve is insurance against a complete shutdown of business operations. This insurance has a value beyond the actual power used."

Back came Mr. Deutschmann: "There is more power in Canton than we can use. The Edison company need go to no added expense to provide us with the power we want."

The Diesel challenge is discussed further on Page 6.

***Parsons*—Urges Bill To End Capital Punishment**

Asserting that the New Jersey jury erred in voting the death penalty in the Hauptmann trial, Herbert C. Parsons, president of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, used the case as an illustration in support of his contentions before the legislative committee on the judiciary today. He said the jury's action threatened to close the case and prevent complete solution of certain aspects of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping which Mr. Parsons believes remain unsolved.

"If the jury had voted life imprisonment," Mr. Parsons said, "it would be possible to clear it up."

Mr. Parsons, a former deputy probation director for Massachusetts, sponsors a similar bill every session, but has never gained sufficient support to enact it as law.

***Gracie*—Perhaps Her 'Uncle' Can Solve the Problem**

How to fit 6000 people into an auditorium that will hold only 900 people and with two perform-

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Lansing Wrote That Wilson Delayed War to Rouse Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

them also to keep in a "liquid" position. This produced an immediate exchange crisis that affected pounds sterling, and a Morgan cable to London of Dec. 4, 1916 declared that "all our calculations will be completely upset if exchange purchases continue as now."

Millions to Peg Pound

Up to noon of the day of the cable, Morgan's exchange purchases to peg the pound had amounted to over $15,000,000, the cable stated.

A cable of Dec. 5 reiterated the point.

"We called group of confidential leading bankers this morning," the cable said, "to point out the necessity of caring for situation and the facility for doing so with such large amount of American securities to use pending arrival of sufficient gold. All these bankers most anxious to co-operate and express willingness to reduce their reserves even below legal limit, if necessary, but as one man they asked the question, what are Great Britain's going to be in the next 30 days?"

Whitney Disclaims Crisis

The Nye Committee put great emphasis on this revelation, declaring that allied financing had reached the point where a blow to credit produced a crisis in New York.

"Not a crisis, not a crisis, no, no, no," said George Whitney, a Morgan partner—"a credit stringency which had to be met."

Committee investigators, however, insisted that finances had reached a "critical point" equal in its severity only to the panic of 1907.

Mr. Whitney however, with equal insistence, declared that the "stringency" was only momentary.

Lamont Calls It Anxious

"It was not critical, it was anxious," said Mr. Lamont, saying he spoke from personal experience.

The committee, however, read a Morgan cable of Dec. 6, 1916, into the record, declaring "a break in exchange or cancellation of orders would probably affect the stock market and also foreign issues." If exchange protection were withdrawn completely, it added, "the exchange market would break badly."

The burden of the committee's contention throughout was that America's financial stake in the war was now so great that America felt every blow to the Allies credit stability, and also that pressure was being applied to win the United States to the Allies in order to preserve its financial investment in the war boom.

Morgans Deny Retaliation

The severest attack on the Morgan firm that has yet occurred in connection with events leading up to America's entry into the World War was provoked at the Nye Committee hearing yesterday when a cablegram was read into the record indicating that the House of Morgan had inspired retaliatory action from Britain against a Federal Reserve Board order.

The Federal Reserve Board made objections to certain forms of American financial aid to the Allies in the years before the United States entered the war, and in November, 1916, warned investors against purchasing foreign treasury bills. In the same statement, the board advised member banks to "stay liquid" and to avoid getting too much money tied up in foreign obligations.

Recommended Some Pressure

The very day following this warning, a cablegram was sent from the Morgan firm to its London associates:

". . . We can see no way except for your authorities to consider ways and means for immediate curtailment of purchases, letting such action be announced, without rancor, but explicitly, with possible good effect upon the American attitude."

This was a direct effort, declared Senator Nye, Senator Clark and Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, of the Morgans to inspire threats from Great Britain to break down policies advanced by the home government, designed primarily to keep the United States neutral.

It appeared indisputable, declared Mr. Raushenbush, that the American bankers believed a British threat to stop buying in the United States would set American manufacturers and farmers against the Federal Reserve Board and bring about eventual removal of obstacles in that quarter.

Lamont Denies Influence

"You may draw that inference if you wish," retorted Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner, hotly, "but we had no such elaborate lucubration in our mind."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said the incident was additional evidence that American business was all too willing to build up and maintain a lucrative war trade although it must inevitably be followed by a period of "serious" industrial deflation.

"If we could learn a lesson from this, and without trying to pin responsibility on anyone in particular," the Michigan Senator continued, "it would be that by these methods there is whipped up a popular attack for maintenance of war conditions.

Pittman States War Cause

"It would seem that you were trying to urge the American people to protest something that interfered with war orders. If the war had stopped, what would have happened? Wouldn't there have been a practical suspension of war trade?"

While the evidence was being put into the record from congressional committee hearings that President Wilson believed America would have been drawn into the war despite the submarine campaign, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was denying that the desire for world trade was what compelled America's entry into the war.

"Damage to property in foreign commerce was not the cause of that war," according to Senator Pittman. "It was the death of innocent people that led to that war."

Peiping Tries to Cut Number of Rickshas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping

TRAFFIC congestion has forced the municipal government here to ban further manufacture of rickshas for an indefinite period after the end of 1935. In spite of protests from ricksha makers who see their business threatened, the Government claims that if Peiping traffic is ever to be extricated from its present chaotic state the number of rickshas must be reduced.

Officials also point out that present ricksha pullers must be protected from further competition, as the estimated 50,000 ricksha men here find their ranks constantly swelling with the increase of unemployment.

Marine Terminal Men Endorse Trade Treaties

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—The Association of Marine Terminal Operators, Atlantic Ports, yesterday closed its annual convention by re-electing all officers and selecting Boston for the semi-annual conference in June and Norfolk, Va., for the next annual convention in December.

Thos returned to office included J. Alex Crothers, Camden, N. J., president, and Morrill Wiggin, Boston, vice-president. The association endorsed the national policy of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries; urged Congress to continue the office of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation and to reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission for more effective regulation of transportation lines.

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Passage of Bonus Over President's Veto Is Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—With an overwhelming Senate majority for the new "baby bond" bonus measure assured in advance, leaders prepared to rush it to immediate passage, while turning frequent glances to the White House where no definite word has yet been forthcoming as to a possible veto.

The Senate debate on the bonus will begin probably when the chamber reconvenes tomorrow following a unanimous consent agreement giving it a prior right on the calendar.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi attempted to get unanimous consent to bring the far-reaching bill up today, but Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, objected. McNary explained that the unbroken practice of the Senate was not to consider a bill on the same day it was introduced.

Expect Passage Over Veto

The weight of sentiment in the capital is that the President will disapprove the measure when it finally comes to him, probably next week, but that it will be passed over his veto in both Houses of Congress.

There may be some amendments to the bill as it comes to the Senate today, notably in an effort by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, to provide for the issue of $700,000,000 in new currency against "surplus" silver, and whatever balance there might be needed to complete bonus certificate liquidation in printing press money against "surplus" gold.

Condemns Bond Inflation

Senator Thomas contends that the Senate's compromise plan entails a tremendous amount of bond inflation. He argues that currency inflation would be better than that.

Senator William King (D) of Utah also has an amendment or two which he may offer, the objective of which would be to pay off in cash only the present "surrender value" of the bonus certificates. This would reduce the immediate bonus bill by about $800,000,000 even if every certificate holder demanded cash. Such an amendment, it is believed, would have slight chance of success in the present temper of Congress.

Further amendments are proposed by Senator Thomas P. Gore (D) of Oklahoma—one striking out the provision for the cancellation of $263,000,000 in unpaid interest on veterans' loans on their certificates; the other authorizing the President to make payments out of unexpended emergency appropriations.

No Minority Report

Under special permission, granted previously, the Finance Committee was able to file during the recess that began Monday, its formal majority report of approval of the bill. There will be no minority report by Senators Couzens and Gerry; and no reference to the testimony of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, before the committee, as to the necessity of the Treasury borrowing more than $11,000,000,000 in the next 17½ months.

A statement that it would be "a good bet" that the President would veto the bonus measure was made yesterday by a high Administration official.

At the same time a statement came from Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of the House: "I think the House is in the mood to accept the Senate bill. We will take it up as soon as it is passed by the Senate."

Curran Warns of Peril

Henry Curran, director of the National Economy League, last night wrote to each member of the Senate declaring that "this bonus handout is going to destroy any chance for the confidence in the finances of our National Government that is necessary if we are ever to regain our former national prosperity."

The moment the bonus is out of the way, he declared, veterans' organizations would demand service pension legislation.

"Our national budget," he said, "is unbalanced, our national debt is greater than it ever was before, our national credit is slipping into a position of danger, our taxes are increasing, and, as inflation comes nearer, the purchasing power of our dollar is falling. This is not time to hand out $2,000,000,000 not due until nine years from now.

"By anticipating the due date, we make the transaction cost in the end nearly $1,000,000,000 more than it would otherwise cost."

Supreme Court Denies Stay for Hauptmann

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to save Bruno Richard Hauptmann from the electric chair tomorrow night.

Apparently the only hope of the convicted kidnap-murderer of the Lindbergh baby lies in a possible reprieve by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey.

Hauptmann's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution had been filed shortly after noon by his attorneys.

Hoover Silent on Candidacy

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Former President Hoover, bound for a Lincoln, Neb., speaking engagement, arrived by train yesterday from New York. "Will I get a chance to vote for you in 1936?" one of the reporters asked. "That's one thing I won't discuss," Mr. Hoover said.

Quotes From Congress

Time on Radio—Arms Money for Aged—Prosperity by Spending—'Hoovering'—Congress vs. Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs.

Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) New York:

All I am asking—and I am sure the Democrats will go along with me—is not that we have exactly the same time as the President of the United States, but that when men like Senator Borah or other leaders of the Republican Party are going to speak at a great mass meeting, they have at least one of the nationwide hook-ups, or that they have at least part of one of those hook-ups.

Representative Joseph P. Monaghan (D), Montana:

Let us spend some of those billions wasted in battleships and airplanes in the advancement of happiness for the aged people of this country. Let us spend some of the billions that have been wasted in futile works in the PWA in taking care of the aged people of this country. Then young men and women will find permanent employment. That is the answer to the question raised by Dr. Fisher about Peter Young and Peter Old, which you may read in his remarks. Peter Young has to remember that unless something is done about taking care of these aged people and taking them out of industry, these men who six years ago were about 14 years of age and who are now 20 will find themselves with nothing to do.

Representative Theodore L. Moritz (D), Pennsylvania:

I do not know whether the Townsend Plan, as it is set up in the McGroarty bill, is 100 per cent perfect, but I do know that the spending theory is sound and is the only assurance we have of permanent recovery.

Representative William L. Nelson (D), Missouri:

Farm prices under the Hoover plan fell to one third of what they had been, while under the Roosevelt plan prices were more than doubled. Surely the American farmer does not want any more dark days "Hoovering" over him.

Representative Mathew A. Dunn (D), Pennsylvania:

I hope the time is not far distant when we will be able to pass progressive and humane laws which will not be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. I believe that the elected representatives of the people should be the ones to determine what kind of legislation should be enacted into law. (Applause)

Representative William W. Blackney (R), Michigan:

I am partcularly opposed to the New Deal efforts to disparage the great Supreme Court; I am opposed to their efforts to belittle the Constitution of the United States; I am opposed to the New Deal philosophy of nullification by acts of Congress, thus seeking to subvert the Constitution. If constitutional amendments are necessary, then we do not have to use the doctrine of nullification, but the only courageous way is that of using the constitutional method itself, of amendment.

Representative Thomas F. Ford (D) California:

I submit that a registration of the voters of a district or a state is a fairly authentic referendum as to their views, and that registration, my friends, today is running two and a half Democrats to one Republican. That is the registration record that California is piling up today in spite of the Literary Digest's unfair questions that make it possible to get an adverse vote.

Representative Frank Carlson (R) Kansas:

Surely no one can consistently ask the farmers to curtail production on the one hand, and on the other hand encourage the importation of farm products through reciprocal trade agreements.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Massachusetts:

On the floor of this House last year I stated that, under questioning by the Committee on Banking and Currency, one very prominent banker did say to the committee:

"I do not worry about a debt of $40,000,000,000."

This man now, Mr. Chairman, is the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and probably the chief adviser to the President on financial matters.

I rose at this time just again to remind the members of the House that we are approaching a national debt of $40,000,000,000 and to justify the figures which I gave a year ago. I suggest also that it would not take many guesses to determine at least one of the great bankers who told the President not to worry about a forty or fifty billion dollar debt. (Applause.)

Women's Clubs Aid For School Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt appeared at what they had expected to be a purely feminine tea at the White House. The President shook hands with each of the women and chatted with Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the federation.

The manner in which his efforts for protection of wild life were backed by local commercial interests was disclosed to the women by Jay N. Darling, recently retired director of Biological Survey. Describing the necessity of the united conservation movement, to be initiated next month at the North American Wild Life Conference called by President Roosevelt, Mr. Darling declared: "There are 36,000 organizations in the country working for conservation yet no two know that another exists."

Miss Bertha Nienberg, assistant director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, told last night's session that the nation cannot dispense with and must protect the services of its women workers, while Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant WPA administrator, described the Administration's effort to put unemployed women to work on projects specially suited to their abilities.

Philadelphia Plans Criminal Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—Compulsory registration with the police of all criminals, resident and visiting, is provided in a bill introduced into City Council Jan. 9. It marked Mayor Wilson's first step towards his promised clearing of vice and crime from the city.

The ordinance, if enacted, will require the registration of all persons in the city who within three years have been convicted of any felony or of a crime involving moral turpitude. They would be compelled to file with the Superintendent of Police not only their names and addresses, but also a detailed account of their criminal records. Visitors and new residents would be required to register on their arrival.

In a message accompanying the bill, the Mayor stated that such a plan is necessary for the peace, good government, safety and welfare of the city. He urged that public hearings upon it be held so as to "give everyone an opportunity to discuss the proposed legislation."

Fleet Announced To Remain in Force On Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Only an unusually small section of the United States fleet, now in the Pacific, will visit the Atlantic in 1937, and the major portion remains on duty on the West Coast, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of Navy, announced today. His statement by implication laid stress on the facing-westward policy of American national defense on the very day that Japan's withdrawal from the London Naval Conference was announced.

At the same time, George H. Dern, Secretary of War, announced that the airplane procurement program for the army was going so well that 500 planes of the very newest types will be delivered in 1936.

Representative John J. McSwain (D), South Carolina, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced that he is preparing a five-year $50,000,000 bill calling for construction of 800 planes annually.

Contracts for 685 planes have been placed under the precurement program, and the army is enthusiastic at the results, Secretary Dern said. Ten planes have been delivered under the first contract, and the first plane delivered and accepted on each of several others.

As for the navy, 30 vessels, including three heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, 24 destroyers and one tender, will stray temporarily into the Atlantic after spring maneuvers off the west coast of Central America. No battleships or aircraft carriers, and very few cruisers, will be detached.

Injunction to Stay Junking of AAA Denied

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—In one word, "Denied," the United States District Court Jan. 14 disposed of P. T. Vincent's request for an injunction to preserve the AAA until the people decide its fate by referendum.

Attorney Arthur G. Hirst, representing Mr. Vincent, who sells real estate and steamship tickets, said he will go to the Supreme Court with his petition, asking that the court specify the practical effect of its decision invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He holds that the wrecking of an act immediately after a ruling that it is unconstitutional is based on "custom alone."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

plied, and almost admitted by their wording, this significant metamorphosis in Soviet foreign policy:

New Russian Policy

Russia fears it can no longer depend on the collective peace system. With Germany and Japan believed to be in military collusion against Russia, and Italy hoping to join their ranks, with France cavilling at ratifying its Soviet military alliance and League sanctions showing at best a dull edge to Italy, it is said here, Russia can count for defense only on its own defenses. This conclusion, implicit in the Tukachevsky speech, was bluntly stated by the Soviet-owned French language newspaper, Journal de Moscou.

Sister Ship—Plans Await Queen Mary's Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—A sister ship to the superliner Queen Mary—to establish a weekly two-way service between Britain and the United States—will very likely be built by the Cunard-White Star Line. There were hints to this effect in a statement of Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the line. At Glasgow several similar reports circulated in well-informed circles. The money-making success of the Queen Mary would most likely be the deciding factor.

Meanwhile, the Queen Mary's low rates are expected to result in sharp rate rivalry between shipping companies, to the benefit of the traveler.

Labor—Federation Drives for 30-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla. — Labor will push the 30-hour-week program into first place in its drive for legislation. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor told the executive council that the shorter hour week is labor's standing remedy for unemployment. The federation is gravely concerned with the present total of unemployed, now in excess of 11,000,000. It knows that business will oppose the 30-hour week to the last ditch, and the plan has been soft-pedaled for a time because of that opposition. But the persistence of widespread unemployment in the face of recovery has created a situation of the utmost gravity, and labor feels that drastic measures are in order, no matter how difficult they are.

In Ethiopia—Italians Claim Victory

Southern Front—Italian headquarters claimed to have thwarted a gathering Ethiopian offensive by launching a "vigorous action," the Associated Press reports. Losses were not serious, it was said, but the Ethiopians were routed and are still being pursued.

Northern Front—Ethiopian headquarters announced that Ras Seyoum's forces surprised an Italian detachment at Gheralta on Jan. 2, killing 65 of the enemy and capturing arms, mules and food. Ethiopian losses were said to have been six killed and nine wounded.

Alberta Aided—Canada Helps on Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa — The Federal Government at the last minute disclosed it had come to the aid of Alberta in meeting $2,000,000 of obligations maturing yesterday. Machinery for meeting such needs had been set up only two days before. The federal assistance had no strings tied to it, Finance Minister Dunning said, and approval or disapproval of the Social Credit plan in Alberta was not involved in the matter at all.

Nonstop—Coll and Torres Abandon Attempt

Dakar, Senegal, West Africa (AP) — Lack of fuel forced Carlos Coll and Ramon Torres, Spanish fliers, to land at Agadir, Morocco, Northwest Africa, abandoning their attempt to set a nonstop flight record from Barcelona to Senegal, 1365 miles away.

Georgetown, British Guiana — The first of four expeditions to undertake a search for Paul Redfern, American flier missing since his 1927 flight from Atlanta to Rio de Janeiro, turned back to Georgetown, unsuccessful in its mission.

Whether or not the expedition had reached the Indian village where a white man, believed by some to be Redfern, had been reported living, was not immediately determined. The three other parties which took up the search for Redfern were persisting in the hunt, as far as could be learned here.

Trade Practices—Canadian Acts Before Court

Ottawa (AP) — Six red-robed judges of the Supreme Court of Canada began hearing the most important constitutional appeal in the court's history, reviewing eight Dominion laws passed in 1934 and 1935 by the Conservative Government. N. W. Rowell, representing the Dominion, upheld the law establishing criminal code fines and imprisonments for unfair trading practices such as discriminatory discounts, predatory price-cutting or destructive competition.

The section resulted from the Mass Buying Commission's report and was linked with the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission, established by another law.

Processing—Taxes Returned on Meat and Grain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago — A large total of AAA processing taxes was ordered returned to five Chicago packers and a grain processing concern, by Federal Judge John P. Barnes. Government officials later said they were not yet sure how much of $55,000,000 held in escrow was affected by the decision.

Stavisky—French Fraud Case to Jury

Paris (AP) — France's famous Stavisky case went to the jury after one of the longest trials in the annals of the nation. The jury deliberated 1955 questions concerning charges that the 17 defendants—including Arlette Simon Stavisky, widow of Stavisky—aided the swindler in the vast frauds which caused tragic riots in the street of Paris and upset a French Cabinet. All 20 defendants echoed the same defense plea, that they were innocent victims of Stavisky.

Neutrality—Bill Harks Back to Freedom of Seas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The neutrality bill was thrown into high confusion by the isolationists of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Into a clause which renounces, in effect, the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas, the committee inserted a provision expressly reaffirming that policy. The object, on the surface at least, was to make it possible for the United States to collect damages for wartime injuries to shipping, after the war is over. But isolationists, as the the bill now stands in the Senate, conceivably could use the new insert to nullify the original intent of the bill—whereby traders with belligerents were to do business at their own riskk if the President so proclaimed. The inserted provision thus puts the meaning of the bill, and in fact its future course in Congress, well up in the air.

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

Bread Prices Decline With Passing of AAA

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—Residents of several Midwest cities buttered 5-cent bread last night as an indirect result of the passing of the AAA.

In Chicago, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, and other points in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, the cheaper loaf was sold by at least one chain grocery company. Independent bakers generally did not join in the reduction immediately.

"The price of flour has been reduced $1.35 a barrel by the removal of the processing taxes,' a Chicago firm announced, "and we are passing the savings on to the consumer."

A Kansas City announcement said invalidation of the farm program and an effort to bolster a declining bread market brought the reduction.

In Chicago, a chain reduced the price of the one-pound loaf from 6 to 5 cents. The company in Kansas City sold a 12-ounce loaf for 5 cents, a reduction of 1 cent.

Stone Tree Is 23 Feet Long

The tallest specimen of a petrified tree yet found in Oklahoma, 23 feet in length, will be assembled for a geological exhibit at the University of Oklahoma. It was found near Ada.

Pan American Union Link To League Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

ated nationalistic feelings create such desperate conditions, Dr. Unsain continued, co-operation is more necessary than ever. He quoted the late Albert Thomas, first Director of the International Labor Office, as once writing to him:

Made More Active

"The League of Nations would be strengthened by regional ententes and co-operation made more active. The areopagus of Geneva is too European for extra-European countries and is too universal for European countries." In accordance with his principles Albert Thomas sent an observer to the Pan American conference in Havana, Dr. Unsain concluded.

The idea of regional solidarity was underlined by José Antuña, delegate of the Uruguyan Government. "Either we must pass just and equitable social legislation which will ensure the well-being of the working classes, or else Bolshevism will soon extend to this continent," he said. "We have thus come to recognize the essential necessity of regional organization, and also to recognize the fact that our own problems must be studied separately."

Communist Activity

Senor Antuña's reference to Bolshevism reflected the current anxiety throughout South America over the increase of communistic activity. In this connection the Peruvian Government delegate, Edgardo Robagliatti, interested the delegates in his tracing present Peruvian social legislation back through colonial times to the Incas. Keyserling had declared, he said, that Communism was child's play compared with the social organization of the Incas. The Incas organized a just distribution of the land. They ensured the support, by the community, of disabled and just workers. They fought against laziness and solved the problem of the workers' spare time.

"All this," he said, "disappeared with our last Inca Atahualapa. The brutal conqueror found in Peru a rich field for implanting slavery. But in Spain thinking men understood the value of the Incan civilization and issued the Indian laws for the protection of the natives. Had they been applied in the right way much of our struggle for civilization might have been spared."

Cuban Conventions

Cuban government delegate Enrique Sandoval pointed out that his country had ratified and put into legislative effect a large number of conventions, but the government was not yet satisfied and promised ratification of all. He was convinced that working men throughout the continent would strive to secure equal treatment all round, for which reason he advocated prior action by the governments in ratifying all Geneva resolutions.

Uruguayan government technical adviser Miguel Salom detailed laws which showed that his country shares with Chile the honor of being the most advanced of all American states in social legislation. He was especially proud of the National Labor Institute and the Superior Labor Council which gave employers and employees the opportunity of discussing their problems in perfect harmony in favor of national production and well-being.

American Labor Group

He supported the plea of his colleague Senor Antuña for the founding of an American labor organization, as approved at the Pan American Conference. He was not inspired by any antagonism toward the Geneva organization, he added.

Chilean workers' delegate Solis made a frank statement, enumerating several exceptions existing in his country which nullified the working of conventions. One of these, he claimed, was section 29 of the Chilean code which said the hours of work could be extended to 10 daily when the health of the worker was not endangered. Another point was freedom of association which, although recognized by law, was rendered innocuous by the fact that the Chilean Minister of Interior could dissolve a trade union by simple decree if its activities interfered with "the discipline of industry."

Brazil's Difficulties

Alfonso Bandeira de Mello, for the Government of Brazil, outlined the various difficulties and obstacles that have prevented certain countries from applying the conventions and recommendations of Geneva. He declared they were at an important turning-point in the history of humanity. The present generation was faced with so many serious and complex problems that a new solution must be found. The political disturbances existing in many countries lead to commercial disequilibrium and social disorder. He held that internationalism was the only cure.

Adoption of labor conventions would help toward general recovery but he pointed out that some of the conventions were applied with difficulty in certain South American countries because of conditions of climate. In a huge country such as Brazil, for example, there were equatorial, tropical, temperate and cold zones. These differences of climate led to differences of custom and labor conditions. Consequently, it was not always easy for Brazil to ratify conventions which implied a certain rigidity.

However, he detailed what the Government already had done and voiced its determination to co-operate loyally with other countries. Special Brazilian attention was being given to protection of women workers and young persons and the Constitution demanded the allocation of specific sums by the federal and state legislatures and the municipalities for this work.

The Brazilian Government had not merely reformed their legislation, but also drafted a new series of laws dealing particularly with freedom of association, hours of work, occupational status, employment of women and children, protection of the national labor market, holidays with pay, compensation for dismissal and the extension of compulsory social insurance against accidents, old age, invalidity and death. Joint committees have been set up to deal with individual and collective labor disputes and a bill had been drafted for the provision of labor courts, though that bill has not yet been passed by Congress.

Ratified Conventions

Congress had ratified the conventions concerning childbirth, minimum age for admission to industry, night work of women and night work of young persons. The Government had also recommended Congress to ratify other conventions concerning freedom of association for agricultural workers, repatriation of seamen, compensation for accidents in agriculture, employment of women in agriculture and employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.

Some delegates were disappointed because there was not a larger representation of workers' delegates. They regretted that so far the participation of the workers' representatives from the South American countries in the work of Geneva has been very irregular, for out of 18 countries eight have never sent a workers' delegate. Three only had sent representatives once, and that was in the year 1919; the seven remaining countries had sent workers' representatives more or less regularly. To rectify this, the governments were urged to appoint adequate representation from trade unions to all annual international labor conferences and place no obstacles in the way of the workers' right to organize into free and independent trade unions.

'Giddap!'

© Harris & Ewing

Riding a Kaiser's Hobby Horse

Edwin A. Roper 3d, of Washington, D. C., enjoying himself on the hobby horse he received as a Christmas gift. This is no ordinary hobby horse. Carved in Dresden, Germany, in 1842 by Adolph Schroff the horse was sold to the Imperial family for the merry-go-round in the palace yard. The exiled Kaiser, Wilhelm II, played with this horse in his youth. In 1892 it was shipped to Chicago as part of the German exhibition at the World's Fair. In 1900 it was purchased by John W. Dorsey who gave it to Edwin A. Roper Jr., his grandson. Now it has passed to the third Edwin A. Roper and it still goes through its paces with all the style it displayed nearly a century ago.

Victorian Era Revived In University's Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Drawings and sketches of New York's now demolished mansions of the middle Victorian era, made by Detlef Lienau, leading architect of the period and one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects, are being exhibited in the Avery Library of Columbia University.

Typifying what is called "the most neglected period of American art history," many of the drawings to be on public view until Jan. 31, picture the famous "ginger bread houses" popular in the second half of the nineteenth century. Plans, working drawings, sketches and photographs of early office buildings and residences in New York City, as well as country houses in Newport, R. I., and in New Jersey, are included.

These works of Lienau, who was the first architect with Paris training to practice in the United States after Colonial times, were presented to the library by the architect's son, J. Henry Lienau of New York, to aid research study in American architecture.

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HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th Street, West of Broadway NEW YORK

Boasting Elder Spellers Bow To Boys in Battle of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PELHAM, N. Y., Jan. 16—Pelham is honoring the youth of Memorial High School here, whose spelling team of 10 boys proved the other night they could outspell any 10 members of the Men's Club. These youths not only humbled their elders, but, to make matters worse for the adults, defeated an English teacher who managed to hold out as the last member of the men's team. The word that brought his downfall was "abhorrence."

The spelling bee was preceded by much twitting of the high school team by the men, who looked on the contest as a "childish" game. The boys offered a challenge to the club last week, and instead of accepting it in a serious manner, it was said, J. Donald Robb, an attorney, who is president of the club, sent back the following reply:

Boast Too Soon

"Our age and experience forbid us from actually expressing the thought of callow confidence so easily to be read between the lines of your communication, but as an indication that we may expect to order into the field a team in whose verbosity we take pride, we hereby invite all the boys of the Senior High School to come to witness the outcome.

"Since we expect to make short shrift of your team, we have arranged with the Pan American Airways to have a member of that organization come and talk on the subject of the China Clipper. This talk will be illustrated with motion pictures."

An Easy Start

The boys' attitude toward their elders was one of kindly consideration when they met, and the first few words were simple, leaving both teams standing, but before the third word was pronounced, the men's team had a realization of what they were up against. They set their jaws, however, and faced the music.

William A. Shimer, editor of the Phi Beta Kappa magazine, was the first to take the count. "Sateen" was his Waterloo, and after that, one after another of the men dropped out, with shame on their faces.

The boys, kindly and never adopting an attitude of superiority over the group which held itself 'intellectually superior," never stopped to argue a point; their job was to spell correctly. They did it, until only one member of the men's team was left standing. He was Prof. Albert Riddout, of the high school's English department, while seven of the boys' team of 10 were up and going strong. After the spelling bee, the men went home while the high school team remained to see the motion picture.

The men's team was composed of Thomas Kennett, editor of the Pelham Sun; Selden O. Martin, who is associated with the Federal Reserve Bank; Roscoe Ingalls, New York broker; Arthur Retallick, a member of the Pelham town council; Lawrence Bristol, New York attorney; Mr. Shimer, Professor Riddout, Carroll B. Haff, chairman of the board of the Pelham Day School; Charles Wadsworth, sales manager of the Meridian Pencil Company; E. R. Jimenis, merchant, and Perrin C. Galpin, member of the Pelham school board, alternate.

Here are some of the words on which the men stumbled, "vilify," "xylophone," "marriageable," "jardiniere" and "hyacinth."

Clair Fairbanks, chairman of the board of education, tried to salvage a little dignity for his generation by offering $5 to the boy who could outspell the rest. Edward Dreyer won it when he spelled "isinglass."

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SOCONY MOBILGAS *At the Sign of Friendly Service*

Russia to Build Fleet Commensurate With War-Strength Army

Powers Find Agreement on Main Features of Tonnage Question

Sizes Come Next

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—Freed from Japan's obstruction, the Naval Conference took on a new lease of life today and moved swiftly ahead.

Unanimous agreement was reached on the essential features of a quantitative limitation pact, including exchange of information on building programs and advance notice of all naval construction.

The conference is to meet again tomorrow, making three sessions on three consecutive days for the first time since the opening. Prospects of early completion of an agreement on quantitative limitation and subsequent discussions of qualitative restrictions, as the size and types of ships, are good.

Nonconstruction Zone

The great effort here will be in the direction of preserving and perhaps expanding what is known as a "non-construction zone" between the top limit of cruisers and the bottom limit of battleships. That is to say, the plan would bar the development of new "freak" types of ships in an area in which such construction would tend to throw the whole naval situation into a state of expensive uncertainty.

It would be desirable to create another such zone between destroyers and cruisers, but this is considered already hopeless as the result of recent French and Italian construction of ships averaging about 2200 tons. These are in excess of the limitation of 1850 tons placed by the London treaty on destroyers for England, the United States and Japan.

According to the three major powers such ships constitute cruisers although their owners have called them destroyers. Their effect has been to throw the whole field of naval construction up to the top cruiser limit of 10,000 tons open to competition in types as well as competition as to quality between established types.

Temporary Advantage

For example, if construction could be channeled into a few definite types, an advantage could be gained only through superiority of construction, design or armament. But if no such channeling of types is prevented, then any nation can obtain a decided tempodary advantage over another by building a slightly larger ship than a type which a potential adversary possesses in large numbers.

A case in point is the 2200-ton French and Italian ships which outclass in almost every respect the smaller destroyer leaders of the three big naval powers and raise the question in the navy departments of the other powers whether it is necessary to meet this threat by introducing a new type of ship into their own fleets.

Size of Battleships

Another important effort in the direction of qualitative limitation concerns the size of battleships. Immediately after the World War British and American naval construction programs contemplated ships running as large as 45,000 tons. The British actually completed and still posses four such super ships, though all the American ships of such size were scrapped under terms of the London treaty.

That the naval powers might again contemplate such large ships if a new limit is not agreed upon here at London is indicated by the fact that both France and Italy are now in the process of constructing two each of 35,000-ton ships. In the normal course of naval events, other nations having reason to believe themselves threatened by these two powers would sooner or later undertake to outclass them with larger ships.

Trend to Larger Types

American naval opinion is so definitely committed to the doctrine of large ships, due to the lack of accessible naval bases, that the tendency there also would be strongly in the direction of larger than 35,000-ton ships if that limit cannot be maintained.

The British, on the other hand, favor dropping battleship size down to 26,500 tons, but the fact of French and Italian construction in the 35,000 class seems definitely to rule out any prospect of such a low limit even if the American position could be modified.

Firm Stand by United States

The American insistence on this size ship is, however, complete. It can best be explained by reference to several German and British battleships which limped back into port after the battle of Jutland with decks awash. Because the distance to the home ports of both was not over about 400 miles, it was possible for those ships to be saved. But it would have been a very different matter had they been 3000 or 4000 miles from a home port, a situation not inconceivable in any naval battle in which the United States might be involved.

Experts in the American Navy have come to the conclusion that they cannot build sufficient "survival power" into a ship smaller than 35,000 tons to keep afloat until port is reached in such a battered condition. Whereas a 26,500-ton ship could go a few hundred miles, it would require the larger ship to go thousands. The factors involved are cruising radius, number of compartments and ability to resist heavy projectiles; all factors which depend on the larger size.

Top Limit of 35,000 Tons

The probability therefore is that if any top limit will be put on the size of battleships it will be 35,000 tons. Probably more significant will be the problem of putting a bottom limit on battleships at some point which will preclude extensive and costly competition in sizes between the 10,000 cruiser and the big battleship. While the big battleship is the most costly weapon in existence, the total naval cost depends somewhat on the number of different types in which competition is carried on.

At the present time there are no modern battleships of real strategic importance of less than 22,000 tons, and very little of value below 26,500. If the bottom limit could be put at either of those figures it would constitute a very real contribution both to limitation of armaments and to the taxpayers of the world.

The greatest danger is believed to be in tonnages immediately above 10,000. Should some nation undertake, for example, to build a 13,000-ton ship with 11-inch guns it would immediately render obsolete America's new fleet of 10,000-ton eight-inch gun cruisers.

Germany's Competitor

The German Deutschland with 11-inch guns in a sense tends to do just this, but does not actually start a new type of competition so far as the three big powers are concerned because their experts are inclined to feel that the Deutschland's power plant of Diesel engines is unsatisfactory. It illustrates the danger rather than constitutes it.

Among the secondary form of possible qualitative limitation little is expected except in the form of possible limitation on the top size of battleships guns to 14 inches.

At present only seven battleships in the world carry 16-inch guns, three American, two Japanese and two British. There appears to be no real objection on the part of any of the three to limiting such calibers in the future to 14 inches. However, a drop to 12 appears impossible because it would put the new ships with that size at too great a disadvantage against the older ships with the larger guns.

CATEGORY	NATION	BEFORE WASHINGTON TREATY OF 1922	BEFORE LONDON TREATY OF 1930	JANUARY 1936	ALLOWED UNDER THE TWO TREATIES TO DEC. 31, 1936
CAPITAL SHIPS	U.S.	1,346,300 TONS	532,400 TONS	464,300 TONS	464,300 TONS
	BRITAIN	1,191,000	608,650	474,750	474,750
	JAPAN	1,000,820	292,400	272,070	272,070
	FRANCE	327,950	194,556	308,925	360,925
	ITALY	156,060	109,220	156,632	261,532
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	U.S.	19,360 TONS	90,086 TONS	146,500 TONS	146,500 TONS
	BRITAIN	86,250	115,350	130,350	149,450
	JAPAN	21,000	68,870	88,420	88,470
	FRANCE	15,000	21,653	22,146	60,000
	ITALY	NONE	NONE	NONE	60,000
CRUISERS	U.S.	217,550 TONS	300,500 TONS	340,275 TONS	340,275 TONS
	BRITAIN	331,690	370,411	463,406	491,566
	JAPAN	163,650	206,815	267,895	267,895
	FRANCE	141,918	139,379	203,337	NOT LIMITED
	ITALY	62,014	127,370	197,363	NOT LIMITED
DESTROYERS	U.S.	368,599 TONS	290,304 TONS	325,365 TONS	377,130 TONS
	BRITAIN	309,126	191,261	236,059	275,341
	JAPAN	80,983	129,375	152,270	153,770
	FRANCE	57,315	100,490	143,654	NOT LIMITED
	ITALY	60,878	106,314	100,266	NOT LIMITED
SUBMARINES	U.S.	85,786 TONS	83,630 TONS	91,620 TONS	110,780 TONS
	BRITAIN	118,764	63,324	67,114	71,195
	JAPAN	81,750	77,842	86,049	86,577
	FRANCE	90,463	83,467	98,446	NOT LIMITED
	ITALY	13,414	36,611	54,637	NOT LIMITED

By a Staff Artist

How the World's Chief Navies Have Felt the Leash of Treaty Limitations

Reading Across From Left to Right, the Columns Above Show the Cut or Increase in Tonnage of the Five Leading Navies, Since Limitation Began in 1922. The Washington Treaty Ended a Gigantic Race in Capital Ship Building, as Shown in the Top Row of Figures. Changes in Other Categories of Ships Are Registered at Four Decisive Points: Before the Washington Treaty; Before the London Treaty; Today; and Looking Ahead to Dec. 31, 1936, When Both Treaties End Unless Renewed. Figures in the First Three Columns Are of Ships Built, Building and Appropriated For. The Last Column Gives the Limits Permitted by Treaty. If the Treaties End, an Unpredictable Race Looms.

Freedom of Seas Voided and Upheld In Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Exactly where the ancient American doctrine of the freedom of the seas has been landed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's action in spotlighting a clause in the neutrality bill reasserting neutral rights, is now in baffling dispute among the international lawyers of Washington.

Indeed, doubts and perplexities over the neutrality bill, particularly as it is being increasingly manipulated under the hands of the experienced isolationists on the Senate Committee, are beginning to mount. Editorial skepticism from many important organs of public opinion pours into Washington, much of it on the side of collective action, but the isolationist group continues to hold the balance of power in Congress.

Neutral Rights

The juggling of clauses by which the Senate committee emphasizes in the neutrality bill the expression that "the United States reserves and reaffirms its rights under international law as it existed prior to Aug. 1, 1914," if it means anything at all, seems at variance with the remainder of the section into which the sentence was introduced.

This important definition of American policy begins by saying: "Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the commercial interest of the United States, and its nationals, or the security or neutrality of the United States, would be promoted by requiring materials of the United States, to assume the risk of commercial transactions with the governments or nationals or belligerent countries, or persons residing therein, and shall so proclaim, thereafter American nationals who engage in such transactions shall do so at their own risk."

Contradicts Itself

On the surface, this means that the chief executive may remove the national protecting arm from foreign trade, under stipulated circumstances. And if trade is at the own risk of American nationals, that surely means that if it is seized or destroyed, the loss falls upon the nationals themselves. If dispute arises over the movement of such trade, protests can only be made by the individuals, not by the Government. Such are the plain implications of the phraseology of section nine.

But now comes the Senate committee, and places in the same section, the reassertion of all American neutral rights proclaimed before the late war. That means a far broader definition of commercial and maritime rights than the United States itself upheld when it became a belligerent. At least, it means such an asertion of policy if it means anything.

Alleged Purpose

Defenders of the neutrality bill claim that this clause is merely inserted so that the United States could file claims for compensation after a war is over, if property of American citizens—even when going at its own risk—should be damaged during the war.

The theory of asserting neutral rights in theory only, not seeking to thrust trade to any desired country, and then to file claims afterward, is one advanced about a year ago by Charles Warren, the leading authority on neutral law, whose studies first set off the present drive for neutrality legislation. His idea was that the United States, without involving itself in dispute over neutral trade during a war, could collect for it afterward. He asserted that Great Britain or any other belligerent would be glad to pay whatever claims were made for they would be incomparably less than the risk of involving the United States in war.

Lawyers Are Puzzled

At any rate, as the neutrality bill now stands, in one and the same section it asserts that Americans may have to trade at their own risk, which is a waiving of the freedom of the seas, and in the next breath reasserts the most sweeping declaration of neutral rights ever made by this Government. The lawyers are puzzled. And they wonder what Europe, whose hopes had been raised high that the bogy of seas-freedom had been banished, will think now?

It is understood that the change is only the thin end of the wedge; that while made at the insistence of Senators William E. Borah and Hiram Johnson, it does not satisfy them, and will be followed by demands of more specific assertion of American "rights."

House Hearings Continue

Meantime, public hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee give a hearing to those who object to application of the neutrality legislation to Italy.

Latest of these was Lothrop Stoddard, author, who yesterday described as a "gracious gesture" the exemption of Italy from the bill, which might cut off the supply of raw materials Italy is now receiving from the United States.

"I think," Mr. Stoddard said, "the Italian Government would have just grounds for complaint if this bill were passed. It does an injustice to Italy by changing the rules during the progress of a war. A temporary exception to the permanent neutrality legislation would be a gracious gesture that would avert suspicion of injustice against Italy."

Orchestra to Tour World

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is planning worldwide tours for the organization. He disclosed Jan. 14 that tours will be conducted for four years, starting next spring and extending over this country, Europe, South America and Asia.

Soviet Official Reports Increase of Submarine Fleet in 1935

Military Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 16—The Soviet Government is preparing to build a powerful fleet of destroyers and capital ships, Mikhail Tukachevsky, Vice-Commissar of Defense, informed the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union today.

Mr. Tukachevsky emphasized the Soviet's recent progress in naval construction, declaring the submarine fleet had been swiftly expanded during 1935. The Government is now planning to build a navy commensurate with the military strength, Mr. Tukachevsky added. A substantial portion of the unprecedented 1936 military budget is to be devoted to naval construction.

Army on War Footing

The Vice-Commissar revealed that the Red Army during 1935 had attained a war footing capable of defending Soviet borders, with or without military alliances. The standing army, he said, had been increased by 360,000 men during 1935, bringing the present total to 1,300,000 and further increases are being made daily.

More important than numbers, three fourths of the army divisions were brought to full war strength during 1935, whereas a year ago only one fourth was thus organized. Military forces are therefore prepared to take the field at a moment's notice.

Russia is accordingly in position—as the official press points out—to face attack eastward or westward whether or not assistance is forthcoming from such allies as France.

Convinced of the necessity of maintaining increasing military forces at full war strength, Mr. Tukachevsky declared the Soviets have constructed powerful foundations for a permanent army. Thirteen specialized military academies and six war colleges are now preparing 16,000 students for leadership. Courses have been extended to five years.

With almost one-fifth of the national income appropriated for defense during 1936, Russia expects to achieve unmatched permanent armed forces during the year.

Japan's Cabinet Seeks To Reassure Public

(Continued from Page 1)

inet ministers, including the Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Navy, Army and Finance, issued statements discussing the situation today.

The general content of these statements is moderate and soothing, Japan's adherence "to the principle of nonmenace and nonaggression" being stressed.

Mr. Hirota complained that the other powers had rejected both "the fair and reasonable claims of our Government" and the later Japanese suggestion to terminate the conference amicably with a joint declaration against an armament race.

Consider Race Unlikely

Japanese Navy spokesmen profess confidence that a naval race is unlikely because America and England must replace more obsolete vessels than Japan, while the problems of shipyard capacity and training additional officers and men, according to their opinion, will check any extremely rapid expansion of the American Navy.

Race in Navies Put Up to Japan By Great Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

likelihood of the United States considering it desirable to fortify the island of Guam in the Pacific and the Philippines immediately, but the fact that this would be legal after the end of the present year has been significantly recognized, and the feeling gains ground that America must immediately plan a battleship replacement program.

Conference Relieved

Naval experts insist that in the absence of the extension of quantitative naval limitation, the old Arkansas, completed in 1912, must be replaced immediately. If this were done, it would be desirable for reasons of economy to replace also at the same time either the New York or the Texas—both completed in 1914. The President is understood to favor such a program.

This belligerent response is only one side of the picture, however. On the other hand a feeling of relief pervaded the conference as it got down to the first session since the opening which has not been oppressed by the non-conciliatory attitude of Japan.

William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, is sailing back to the United States tonight to act as liaison between the American delegates here and the President in Washington, as previously arranged.

He expressed the conviction before leaving that the conference could now proceed quietly to a practical discussion of matters on which the remaining powers are generally agreed.

Russia and Germany

The question of the invitation to Russia and Germany to join the conference is under discussion and likely to be settled soon. France is somewhat uneasy at the prospect of having Germany in, but the other powers are favorable.

There is no sympathy here for the Japanese contention that it is illegal to continue the conference without them. It is felt that the prospects of salvaging something, particularly to minimize the danger of naval rivalry in the Mediterranean, are well worth contrivances of deliberations.

It is understood that there is no legal barrier to a four or six-power conference, even though it must proceed with new efforts as distinguished from the efforts to date to continue under the terms of the Washington and London treaties.

Size of Punishment Straps Fixed for Alberta Schools

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 16 (AP)—Leather straps were prescribed yesterday for Edmonton's unruly school-children—if any.

The School Board, agreed upon the desirability of corporal punishment, decided to standardize equipment for its administration—straps 16 to 19 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches wide and ⅛ to ¼ inch thick, for sixth graders and up, and a 15-inch strap for pupils from the first grade to the fifth.

Cosmic Ray Meter Prepared for Ship On Pacific Cruise

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, University of Chicago physicist and Nobel Prize winner, announces that he is going to Vancouver, B. C., to install a cosmic ray meter aboard the S. S. Orangi.

The enterprise, Dr. Compton said, has two goals.

The first is an explanation of the daily variations in the intensity of cosmic rays. The second is to find out whether the rays, powerful enough to go through 292 feet of lead, have greater intensity in the northern than in the southern hemisphere.

"If the seven instruments which will shortly be in widely scattered regions of the world show a greater intensity of cosmic rays in the northern than in the southern hemisphere, I shall regard the demonstration as positive evidence that our particular galaxy is rotating, and that cosmic rays originate in remote space or in remote galaxies," he said.

Dr. Compton said he would accompany the meter on the Orangi as far as Honolulu, boarding the ship again on her return trip from Sydney, Australia.

While he works on the high seas, scientists will study similar instruments at Cheltenham, Mo., at the Huangayo Observatory in Peru, at Christchurch, N. Z., at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., at Mexico City, and at the Danish National Observatory in Greenland.

Canada Must Patrol Air Route to Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the chief reasons for the Canadian Government's Eastern Arctic Patrol is to maintain sovereignty over an area in the north that may be of great value to Canada one day, Dr. C. C. Birchard stated in an address here. He made the trip last summer on the Nascopic. He referred to the Arctic Islands as probable stages in a future air route to the Orient. By crossing over Canada's northern domains, airmen would save thousands of miles in flights from New York, or Montreal to Shanghai, Calcutta, and other eastern centers. The land over which the airmen may fly is of pre-Cambrian formation and may be rich in minerals, although it remains to be prospected.

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Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am
*Laconia	Jan. 19	Cobh, Jan. 27	Jan. 18, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 am
Pres. R's'v'lt	Jan. 22	Cobh, Jan. 30	Jan. 21, 8:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
†Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco, Jan. 25	Jan. 20, 4:00 pm	Jan. 20, 7:30 pm
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston. †Australia must be specially addressed.

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Thrift Aided in El Salvador By Banks of Finance Ministry; 1-Crop Ups and Downs Evened

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

El Salvador, to all intents and purposes a one-crop nation, would instill the idea of thrift among its some 1,500,000 people, and would do so by establishing savings banks similar to the co-operative institutions of New England.

A law recently passed by the National Assembly and signed by President Martinez, authorizes the organization of banks under the control of the Finance Minister. It provides that a person may deposit each month as small a sum as 5 colones, the equivalent of $4.20 in United State money.

For Trade Revival

Thus it may soon come to pass that a nation depending almost wholly upon one crop, coffee, for income will be salting away its funds to protect itself against the drab months when coffee markets are overstocked. And what is more to the point, it will be hastening the return of a trade revival; for as both small and large sums accumulate, the government will be able to borrow for national projects, and the poorer citizen will be building up a reserve account for the care of himself and his family.

Smallest of Five

That those who have forgotten about El Salvador shall be reminded, let it be recalled that the republic is one of the five nations in a Central American group. It bears the distinction of being the smallest and, at the same time, the most densely populated. Like other Latin-American countries, the republic has passed through periods of oppression and conflict. It secured freedom from European control soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century.

According to papers filed in numerous archives in Spain, Cortez, after he had completed the conquest of Mexico, dispatched lieutenants to explore the country to the south. Pedro Alvarado invaded the country now known as El Salvador in 1524. The territory became a part of the captain-generalcy of Guatemala, later included in the vice-royalty of Mexico. It was governed by Spanish authorities living in Guatemala City.

Quest of Independence

During the early years of the sixteenth century, all of Central America, as it exists today, was called Guatemala. It was not until 1823, after this territory became free of Spain and Mexico, that a nationality called the Central American Federation was formed. The union included in common, the region occupied by the present Central American republics. It lasted only 20 years, when the several countries took upon themselves independent forms of government.

The inhabitants that the present Salvadoran government would teach to be thrifty are, for the most part, a mixed race made up of white and Indian blood and known as mestizos. Statistics figure them as about 60 per cent of the entire population. Some 30 per cent of the republic is pure Indian, and the remaining 10 per cent pure white. Negroes have not made their appearance in sufficient numbers to be counted.

Population Rural

That a race of people, living, for the most part, in the open, where nature provides abundantly, and where conditions should not be compared with living conditions in cities, can be made to become interested in savings institutions may seem unlikely. Perhaps the government held like thoughts, for it offers two special inducements.

Subscribers or depositors making regular deposits will be entitled to receive, at the end of a stipulated period, the full amount of their deposits plus accrued interest. And further, a system will be instituted whereby a subscriber holding a winning number in drawings, to be held at stated intervals, will be entitled to receive the entire amount he has contracted to save, even if he has made only the first deposit.

Against the Gambler

Laborers on Central American fincas (farms) are keen for games of chance. Following each pay day, professional gamblers make their way into laborers' quarters and generally depart with the major portion of the earnings. Anything, therefore, to counteract the practice would be acceptable, particularly something to take a portion of the earnings and store them away for future use.

Then there is another reason why the Government may have conceived the idea of national saving. A law passed, not long ago, prevented the wholesale foreclosure on mortgages, rural and urban. It established definitely and finally the obligations of debtors and creditors in the future, and arranged for the eventual and orderly liquidation of mortgage debts. That such debts might be paid off through the accumulation of savings is not an unreasonable presumption.

While Wages Are Good

Inquiry at the El Salvadoran Legation in Washington reveals that the banks, as established in El Salvador, will have the support of the Government. In other words, the money deposited by the people will have the Government behind it. No definite date has been set for placing the plan in operation. A now gradual upturn in trade may influence the Finance Minister to set the program in motion whiel wages are comparatively good.

Worth-while results may be reasonably expected once the savings banks are established. El Salvador has numerous natural resources, an abundance of native ability, and an inherent will to do. Internal cooperation, general good will toward neighboring republics and the development of thrift bid fair to wipe clean the marks of the late depression.

G. H. C.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc, W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.

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Hemstitched Linen Luncheon Sets $2.50
Usually $3.50
Cloth 52x52 inches with six napkins
Attractive quality white damask in graceful floral pattern with neatly hemstitched hems.

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Sizes in Inches	Plain Hemmed Usual Prices	Plain Hemmed Specialized Prices	Hemstitched Usual Prices	Hemstitched Specialized Prices
63x108	$29 doz.	ea. $2.00 doz. $24	$32.60 doz.	ea. $2.30 doz. $27.50
72x108	$32 doz.	ea. $2.20 doz. $25	$35.60 doz.	ea. $2.50 doz. $28.50
90x108	$42 doz.	ea. $2.85 doz. $33	$45.60 doz.	ea. $3.15 doz. $36.50

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45x38½	$9.00 doz.	ea. 65c doz. $7.50	$10.80 doz.	ea. 80c doz. $9.00

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Reds Put on State Circus

Sovfoto

Really, the Gorki Central Park for Culture and Rest

The Soviet Government Appreciates the Desirability of Affording Recreational Facilities for Its Hard-Worked People. Such Activities in Summer Comprise a State Circus in Moscow, as Shown by the Big Tent in the Photograph

What's Going On In the Arts

Española

THE new dancer, Sarita, was favorably received by an audience that practically filled Jordan Hall last evening in spite of the weather. And it might be added, in spite of the hall. Jordan Hall is not the most suitable place for a dance recital.

Sarita is young and attractive. Her costumes are pleasing and in one or two instances unusual. She is well versed in the grammar and syntax of Spanish dancing. What is missing is the native idiom—the essence that beats out rhythms in fiery *taconeo*, that flares and fades in the dynamics of the castanets, that enkindles the dancer in a flame of contrary rhythms, emotion and color. This essence is unmistakable when it is present—and when it is not. Its rare perfume can be extracted and distilled into stylization, with some of the intrinsic virtue preserved. But the Spanish dance cannot be concertized as a native product by an alien and retain its true racial flavor.

Sarita gives a picture of Spanish dancing, with the appearance of authenticity. Her execution is sure and finished, if not brilliant. She can snap her fingers, click her castanets, adapt curves to costume or costume to curves with a knowing air. But she cannot summon the Spanish nature to well up within her and cry out for expression. Therefore the mood escapes her.

One of the most uncommon of the dances and costumes was the "Zamba Y Gato" (a dance of the Gauchos from the Argentine Pampas). It was so well liked it was repeated, as were several of the others. In fact, the evening was a pronounced success so far as the audience was concerned.

The dancer's accompanist, Ricardo Romero, wrote, or perhaps assembled from popular Spanish rhythms, much of the music and played two piano solos. And Antonio Perez played the guitar like the true Spanish gypsy he is said to be. The agile movement of his firm and graceful right hand was a dance in itself.

M. L.

Josef Hofmann

FOR the fourth concert in the present series of Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler, Josef Hofmann played the following program: Variations in D minor, Handel; Melody (from "Alceste"), Gluck-Sgambati; Chorus of the Dervishes (from "The Ruins of Athens") Beethoven-Saint Saëns; Sonata Op. 27, No. 2, Beethoven; Four Etudes, a Nocturne (F sharp minor) and Scherzo (B flat minor), Chopin; "Poème," Scriabin; March, Prokofieff; "The Sanctuary," Hofmann (listed under his pseudonym "Dvorsky"), and Polonaise in E major, Liszt.

A year ago Mr. Hofmann visited Boston and was greeted by almost a capacity audience in Jordan Hall. Yesterday morning at the Statler every seat appeared to be taken for this hour of music. Again Mr. Hofmann offered a conventional program and it must be reluctantly admitted that much of it was conventionally performed. We would not imply, however, that there were no moments of brilliance. The C sharp minor Chopin Etude was given with remarkable clarity at a breath-taking speed, and the Etude in G flat major also received a sparkling performance. Brilliant and thunderous was the Liszt Polonaise, which was perhaps the best playing Mr. Hofmann offered during the morning, since he appears now to lean heavily upon broad and powerful strokes of tone for his effects instead of upon the nuances which characterized his work a decade ago; but after all, when an artist has reached the pinnacle from which Mr. Hofmann now looks down upon the flock of pianists of this generation it may be presumptuous to find fault with his methods of interpretative approach. His audience gave evidence of great enthusiasm and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

JEAN HARLOW'S new vehicle, "Riffraff," is the principal bait at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters. Miss Harlow's hair has turned from platinum to brown, but the change is not reflected in her acting. In this confused opus she impersonates a hard-boiled young woman whose hand is sought in marriage by the best tuna-fisherman on the waterfront (Spencer Tracy) and by the owner of the canneries (Joseph Calleia).

Mr. Tracy, being the featured player, wins the lady, but since the husband is of an overweening vanity and the wife has a violent temper, the course of their true marriage does not run smooth. In fact there are divers troubles with labor leaders and with the law before the reunion. If you like Miss Harlow you probably will like her Hattie. Mr. Tracy is fettered with one of the most unsympathetic parts that ever an actor struggled with. He does his best with it. Mr. Calleia is amusing and the other players do well enough, but the total result is scanty.

The companion piece is "The Lone Wolf Returns," another Raffles type of picture with Melvyn Douglas as the gentleman jewel thief who in the end wins the hand of the socialite.

United States Urged To Quit Naval Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 — A three-point program for promoting peace in the Pacific was presented by Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, in an address at the Race Street Forum Jan. 12.

He would call upon the United States Government first to withdraw from the naval armament race; second, to repeal the Oriental Exclusion Act; third, to remove economic tension by eliminating tariff barriers.

Rear Admiral William W. Phelps, Commander of Navy Yard, New York, was quoted by Mr. Libby as stating that no enemy could attack our shores. They would have to operate at great distances from their bases, while the United States Navy—equal to the best in the world—would be within easy reach of all needed supplies.

The United States Navy has, in fact, been developed on the basis of the probability of foreign wars, whereas it should only be needed for defense, Mr. Libby declared. To have built it up with foreign wars in view, is to have given a basis for fear and jealousy in other countries and to have encouraged an intensive armament race, he pointed out.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 136 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, Jan. 17 and Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Feb. 8, March 21 and May 3, 5:15 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Jan. 16 and 30; February, March and April, second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

Return of AAA Taxes Started by Texas Suits

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 15 (AP)—Return of the $3,518,619 which processors of this section had placed in escrow in suits brought against the AAA got under way today. Federal Judge William H. Atwell allowed 15 of the 39 plaintiffs to withdraw their money—more than $1,000,000.

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Ideals of Democracy Promoted by Move Of Citizens Councils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Nine of America's most prominent citizens, among whom are Herbert Hoover and Newton D. Baker, head a new movement to advance the ideals of representative government under the banner of the National Federation of Citizens Councils.

Organizers of this body hope that it will be the leaven which will permeate the entire body politic, and bring about an enlarged consciousness of civic responsibility.

Announcement of the formation of the federation, made by the National Municipal League here, stresses that the aim of the founders is to see America achieve a more effective and useful discharge of its governmental functions, and to have this come about through an awakening of local citizens themselves.

Bringing the problems of government right down to the doorsteps of Main Street in practically every community, the National Federation has planned to work through local units. These are called "citizens' councils," which will operate as clearing houses of community interests to which all civic organizations are invited to send their representatives.

While there are now 300 of such councils in 33 different states, the federation expects ultimately to see them multiply to from 40,000 to 50,000 units in all sections of America, the announcement says.

Dr. Parley P. Womer, president emeritus of Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., is chairman of the board of directors of the federation. Besides Mr. Hoover and Mr. Baker, among those serving with him are Arthur M. Barnhart, of Chicago; J. W. Clise, Seattle; Robert M. Goodrich, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, University of Rochester, and William P. Lovett, Detroit.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, has been selected as president of the new organization, it was announced.

Although the federation has been formed under the sponsorship of the National Municipal League, it will be maintained as a separate movement and pursue its own program independently, officers explained. Headquarters have been established in the National Municipal League offices at 309 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

British Housing Reforms Shifted To Communities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government, with the co-operation of the local municipal authorities, is carrying out a system calculated by 1941 to remedy "all the grosser housing evils" in the United Kingdom.

This conclusion has been reached by Mr. L. R. Connor, lately a member of the staff of the London County Council, in a comprehensive study of urban housing in England and Wales, read before the Royal Statistical Society recently.

The outcome of the British Government's housing policy, Mr. Connor says, has been to make local authorities generally responsible for housing conditions in their areas.

Clearance of Slums

"In particular," he continues, "they must arrange for clearance of slums, redevelopment of congested areas, abatement of overcrowding and repair or demolition of insanitary houses; they must satisfy themselves that sufficient new accommodation at reasonable rents is being provided for the working classes or on failure of outside agencies to provide it themselves; they must make and enforce bylaws with a view to raising and maintenance of housing standards; they may make loans and give guarantees in respect of work done by other agncies.

"Exchequer contributions are available in respect of rehousing operations for certain specified purposes, and provision is made for authorities to borrow money at the lowest market rates."

Opinion on Subsidies

Mr. Connor finds that the present British Government's much criticized policy of withdrawing state subsidies from new housing has been wise on the balance. The subsidy previously in operation, he says, "lacked flexibility, it tended to discourage private enterprise at a period in which it was just becoming profitable for the latter to enter the housing field and it diverted resources from slum clearance and decrowding.

"What the Government has done is to transfer financial assistance from a less to a greater need, and since the scales under the Acts of 1930 and 1935 are generous and the consolidation of housing accounts compels us to think of financial assistance as a whole, there is no reason for saying local authorities have been badly treated."

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Take heed. An original, decorative, relaxing shoe. Dressy basket weave effect in fine calfskin.
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Every piece of furniture reduced. Shop for rugs, draperies, curtains, lamps.
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Rogers Peet

We could use rivers of ink writing nice things about the smart style, the expert handtailoring, and the perfect fit of Rogers Peet clothes.
Yet it would not be as convincing as a single try-on.
And what better time than our OVERCOAT SALE to "get to know the *modern* Rogers Peet"!

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201 were $65
175 were $55
318 were $50
455 were $45
$40 now.

113 were $85
686 were $75
979 were $65
174 were $55
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66 were $110
204 were $95
651 were $85
172 were $80
1129 were $75
$65 now.

MONTAGNACS*
Our entire stock of genuine Sedan Montagnacs — the *ne plus ultra* in men's overcoats—
Were $115 and $125—
$100 now.

Bargains in Suits
$35 now—were $45 to $55.
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In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Boston Day ...Reardon, Power, Parsons..

(Continued from Page 1)

ances scheduled, was a problem that today confronted Harry S. Young, district sales manager of the Campbell Soup Company. Mr. Young's company is the sponsor of the antics of George Burns and Gracie Allen over the Columbia network every Wednesday evening at 8:30 p. m.

George and Gracie are due to show at a Boston theater beginning tomorrow and their radio program will also be radiocast from Boston on the following Wednesday at the John Hancock auditorium on Stuart Street. Hence the volume of requests for tickets from listeners who are as anxious to see them radiocast in person as they are to hear them at home.

According to one of the commercial polling companies the Burns and Allen period stands sixth in the list of the country's most popular radio features. On the Columbia network itself, of course, the program is nearer the top, being among the first three positions. The prospect of having 6000 persons witnessing at no cost a performance that in entertainment value is probably as good as any theatrical performance was a situation that also did not bring smiles to many a local theater manager.

Polymet—Inflating $325 to $37,500 Shown

The inventors received $325, but the final price paid by the Polymet Manufacturing Company after several "straw" transactions was $37,500—thus today the Government brought out another series of sales and purchases by which sales prices of patents were upped in the trial of William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court.

Harry Rosenthal, a New York electrical expert, declared that in acting as agent for Jarvis he bought and sold the patents "simultaneously" and that he received $1825 as his broker's fee.

The patents were sold to Thomas W. Marshall, who then sold them to the Polymet firm.

Marshall, it turned out, was none other than Thomas Maren, well-known Boston night club promoter and intimate friend of Jarvis and Gaines.

* * *

Under a barrage of questions from Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett, Maren declared that he did not know when or where or why he had signed the agreements for the sale of the patents.

"It was just one of those things," said the short-memoried Maren.

The gem of understatement in the trial so far was achieved by Mr. Bartlett when he characterized the night club man as "a distinctly hostile witness."

Mr. Bartlett then brought out that for "just one of those things," checks of $30,000 and $7500 respectively, were made out to Thomas W. Marshall (Maren). The witness denied violently ever having indorsed these checks, which are now missing.

Philip W. Philbin, characterized as "the missing broker," was then introduced into the evidence by an employee in the National Rockland Bank of Boston who testified that a Western Union money order for $81,000 was sent to Philbin in New York. This sum included the $30,000 which the bank clerk testified was taken from the Polymet deposits in an "over-the-counter" transaction.

The bundle of evidence was tied up with a neat bow by Robert P. Newton, a Wall Street broker, who identified Philbin as a man who had been active in buying and selling through his brokerage office.

Asked Mr. Bartlett: "What stock was Philbin buying?"

"Atlas Tack stock," answered the witness. This was the first time that the Atlas Tack case had been connected with that of the Polymet Co.

* * *

Operation of the McNeel Financial Service by William L. Jarvis after May, 1933, was described by Joseph Carroll, a Boston lawyer, this morning. Mr. Carroll described negotiation for the purchase of the service about the time that its founder, R. W. McNeel, passed on. Observers pointed out today that no one had known Jarvis's connection with the McNeel publication.

Francis P. Carney, chief defense counsel, took exception to the entire testimony concerning the McNeel Service, after which a long conference was held at the bench.

Tears—60 Baby Giant Gas Guns Go to Police

As part of Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney's $5000 program to equip the Boston police force with gas weapons, the department's ballistician, Sergt. Edward J. Seibolt, distributed 60 "Baby Giant Gas Guns" to the department's radio patrol cars this morning. The guns are seven inches long, resemble a large fountain pen, fire a 20-gauge shotgun shell loaded with powerful tear gas.

Sergeant Seibolt explained that the guns will be particularly useful in breaking up street riots and quelling resisting arrestees. Furthermore, they will accomplish these purposes without requiring police officers to give a literal interpretation to the metaphorical "strong arm of the law."

The gas gun is carried on the observer's side of the cruiser car. Immediately upon arriving at the scene of a riot or similar outbreak, he can draw it, fire—and within 3 seconds an area of 15 to 20 feet can be covered with the tear-inducing fumes. If the officer happens to be affected so also are his victims and as the effects of the gas last for an hour, there will be plenty of time for subsequent patrol cars to take the prisoners into custody.

The commissioner has announced that 20 more guns are being ordered for police inspectors and special officers.

* * *

Commissioner McSweeney was empowered last night to promote Boston police lieutenants to the rank of captains regardless of their numerical standing on civil service examinations. The ruling was made by the State Civil Service Commission and followed a battle by Mr. McSweeney and his predecessor, Eugene C. Hultman, to recognize experience instead of basing promotions on mere "book learning."

Trawlers—Oil Burning Engines for Three Craft

News reaching maritime circles today that the Bay State Fishing Company of Boston had just contracted for three new trawlers with oil-burning engines, gave further evidence of the inroads that motor shipping is making upon steam-propelled shipping. As canvas gave way to steam so steam in turn is giving way to oil.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping confirms the inroads made by the Diesel engine upon steam shipping. The world output of motorship tonnage exceeds that of all other types of vessels combined, says Lloyd's. Motor vessels now under construction in world shipyards bring the current motorized tonnage production to nearly 900,000 gross tons, or almost 60 per cent of the total output of all shipping, says Lloyd's.

Just now there are about 250,000 tons more of motor vessels being built than all other types put together. For the first time Great Britain and Ireland are now devoting more than half of their merchant shipping production to motor vessels. Though a relatively small amount of shipping is being constructed in the United States the last three months, shows an increase of 100 per cent, the Lloyd's statement concludes.

Gaelic—New State Extension Course Announced

Students in the university extension evening courses will soon be able to sing a translation of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" with all the tang and flavor of the Irish native tongue, Gaelic, according to an announcement from Massachusetts' State Department of Education today.

Courses in Gaelic will be inaugurated for the first time in the department's history tomorrow evening, meeting popular demand and interest in the cultural value of the language.

The Department of Education is following in the footsteps of several larger American colleges, including Harvard University, Chicago University and Columbia University, which have already established professorships in Gaelic. Classes, under direction of Martin J. Kelley of Braintree, begin tomorrow evening at 6 in Room 272 at the State House.

Prisons—Action on Parole Hearings Postponed

While action by the Governor's executive council was postponed for another week on results of the recent parole board hearings, which consisted chiefly of virulent attacks and counter attacks by prison officials, the attempted escape of five prisoners from Charlestown Prison, which brought about the investigation, was aired in Suffolk Superior Court before the grand jury this morning.

Appearing to tell his version of the escape, in which two prisoners and a civilian truck driver, Louis D. Richards, were killed, was William McDonald, trusty. McDonald, a lifer, was transferred from Charlestown to Norfolk following the break since he had aided the prison guards in attempting to stop the prisoners and the authorities did not wish to expose him to a possible revenge.

Officials had originally planned to have McDonald and the three surviving prisoners—Charles O'Brien, Edwin McArdle and Frank Joyce—brought into court together. However, it was decided to keep the three jail breakers in their cells until McDonald had testified.

A coroner's report following the outbreak showed that Richards had been killed by a guard's bullet when he was used as a shield by the prisoners. At the time District Attorney William J. Foley declared that this eliminated the possibility of a first degree murder charge being brought against the men.

Assistant District Attorney William J. Sullivan is handling the case.

Maritime—Proposed New Laws Are Discussed

Echoes of the Morro Castle disaster resounded in Boston today.

Proposed laws, framed to prevent future maritime disasters of that type came up for review before shipping and fishing interests at a hearing by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at which a wide diversity of opinion was voiced.

Representatives of the marine engineers organizations and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association were strongly in favor of proposed legislation, which is to come up for hearing in Washington next Tuesday while towboat people and fishing interests registered vigorous opposition because of the eight-hour-day laws which would add considerably to the personnel and operating costs.

Fishing interests forecast ruination of the industry if the law compelled them to increase their personnel. Towboat men said their boats were not large enough to accommodate the number of men the new law would require.

Favoring the bill which would extend to Diesel operated boats, the same strict regulations now applying to steamboats, Dennis McCarthy, secretary and treasurer of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, said, "Weighing human life by propulsion," should stop.

Further broadening of the law to require a fire officer as part of the ship's regular personnel was urged by William O. Cheswell of the Boston Fire Department, whose father was chief of the Boston Department from 1900 to 1906.

Curley—Prospects As Self-Named Senator Raised

Governor Curley would like to be United States Senator from Massachusetts, but would hardly care to be a self-appointed Senator. Such at least one would have gathered if he had been present in the gubernatorial office this noon when newspapermen took up the matter of a reported "deal" between Governor Curley and U. S. Senator Marcus A. Coolidge.

The report was to the effect that Senator Coolidge would resign and accept appointment of an ambassadorship. This would leave the Senate seat vacant and the Governor could promptly name himself to fill it.

The Governor today said that no suggestion of such procedure had been made to him and that he could not comment on it. "Besides the Legislature," he asserted, "would have to fill the vacancy."

Newspapermen who looked up the law found that the Governor was mistaken. The Chief Executive makes such appointments, not the Legislature.

Court—Quashing of School Indictments Sought

Edmund E. Mazarro, bucket shop proprietor, and Frederick T. Carroll and Robert T. Brown, recently indicted for selling jobs to school teachers, shared attention in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Mazarro, whose broker's license was revoked some time ago, pleaded guilty to 16 out of 17 counts of larceny of $16,000 and to keeping a bucket shop. Eleven of his 16 victims were women. Judge John M. Gibbs set Feb. 10 as the date for disposition of the case.

Also heard before Judge Gibbs were arguments to quash the indictments against Carroll and Brown, who were indicted on several counts including larceny, conspiracy to bribe, and others. Assistant District Attorneys Frederick T. Doyle and Garret H. Burne are handling the case for the county.

Monitor Newscast Shortened Jan. 18

OWING to the length of the transmission of the opera "Tannhäuser" on Saturday, Jan. 18, the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be for 10 minutes only, from 5:20 to 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WBZ.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Hike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Winter Magic" "The Lady in Red," "Krazy Kat," "Playgrounds," and news reels.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show, "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet. Tomorrow: James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Fenway: 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Paramount: 1:51, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Fenway 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 3:23, 6:06, 8:49.

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:53, 8:21. Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." 8:55, 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:38, 10:18.

EXETER — Ronald Colman in "Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Sweet Surrender," with Frank Parker and Tamara. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Thanks a Million." 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 8:10

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum. 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Returns."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:15, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

UNIVERSITY—George Arliss in "Mister Hobo." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also Edward E. Horton in "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:55.

MEMORIAL—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:16 a. m., 12:29, 2:42, 4:55, 7:08, 9:21.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Duet recital by Eleanor Steele, soprano, and Hall Clovis, tenor 8:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Fourth concert of the series given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut St. 8:45.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Worthwhile Trees, Shrubs and Plants," by Donald D. Wyman. Copley Square. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Motion pictures and lecture on "Trail Riding in the Canadian Rockies," by Cecil B. Alwater. Huntington Hall. 8.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Monthly meeting of the Traffic Club of New England. Address by Joel W. Eastman on "American Fundamentals." Dinner at 6:30.

DU BURON STUDIO—Words, pictures and songs of the Hebrides, presented by Sally Walker. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS — Sculptors' Night. Talks by Distinguished artists. Two groups of songs by June Graham, accompanied by Edith Temple. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture, "Sails Over Ice," by Captain "Bob" Bartlett, master mariner and explorer. Tales of the sea, adventure in the frozen North. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

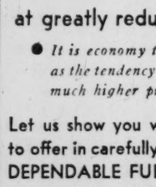
Other Events

CURRENT EVENTS — Lecture by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery on "Navies, Conferences, etc." Hotel Statler. 10:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Fourth in a series of lectures on "The Historical Background of Modern Japan," entitled, "The Two Societies of Medieval Japan, Aesthetic and Military; and Their Interaction," by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. 491 Boylston Street. 5.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Paintings II." guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

HOTEL BRAEMORE



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U. S. Facing Suit Over Bay State's Aid in Civil War

In 1861 Massachusetts patriotically joining with her neighbors to "preserve the Union." Her patriotism led to the expenditure of $233,885 in State funds for coastal defense. It was understood at the time that this expense would be remitted by the Federal Treasury. For 60 years Massachusetts has waited. Now the Commonwealth demands its money back.

Francis R. Mullin, Boston attorney, announced today that he will seek this $233,885 owed to the Commonwealth. Mr. Mullin optimistically declared that despite the bonus, the Townsendites and the lofty federal relief bill, he expects to get this sum. To do so, a special law must be passed by Congress. If Mr. Mullin is successful in his lone salient, the State will get a tidy sum and Mr. Mullin will receive 10 per cent for his service.

"In 1861 this sum was spent by the State for the defense of the coast and protection of harbors at President Abraham Lincoln's request," explained Mr. Mullin. "This issue was debated in the courts and legislative halls for half a century. In 1917 the Court of Claims found that our Commonwealth had actually spent such a sum. But the court would not allow the funds to be returned."

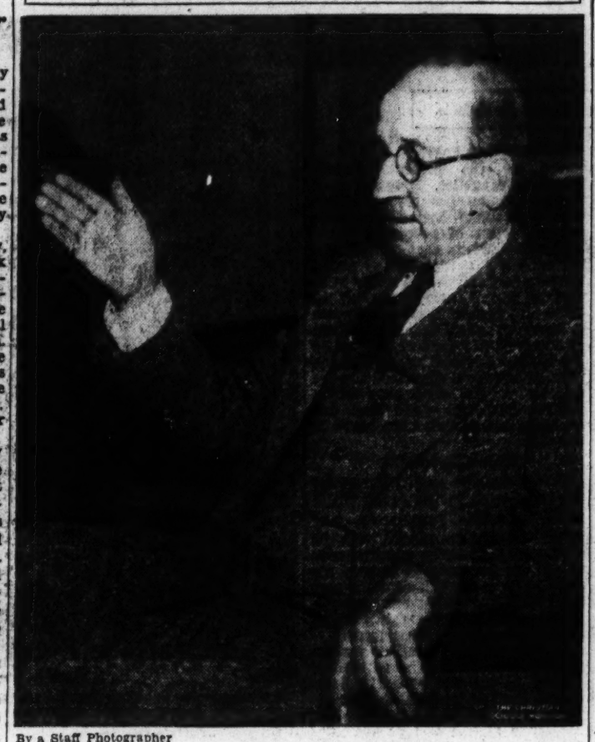
"However generous and patriotic this action on the part of Massachusetts may have been," said the court, "there is no law in existence to permit the court to order a claim of this character paid."

"Such a ruling gave Massachusetts just one opportunity to collect its bill," continued Mr. Mullin. "Efforts have been made to get such a law passed in Congress. Measures have passed the Senate only to be snubbed in the House.

"Since such a bill was last introduced, in the 70th Congress, favorable action has been taken in the House on many similar measures. It is thought that with such precedents the committee on war claims will report the bill favorably. That is why the prospects to pass this bill this year are good."

In 1917 the Court of Claims found for Massachusetts on a bill for costs of expenses for equipping troops. The sum was $886,389, and it was paid. Mr. Mullin is also active in a collective suit with other states for the return of $200,000,000—$45,000,000 to Massachusetts—claimed for taxes said to have been illegally collected.

Charts New Labor Policy



By a Staff Photographer

James P. Moriarty

Massachusetts State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Who Has Developed a New Method of Handling Labor Law Violations.

Perhaps Nero Ate Ice Cream While He Watched Rome Burn

"America's favorite food." Ice cream seems to have won that enviable place, yet contrary to popular opinion it is not a native of America. Delegates to the annual conference in Boston of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers took pleasure today in telling how ice cream really dates back to Imperial Rome.

During the heat of a Roman summer the emperor Nero slaked his thirst with frozen drinks the snow for which was brought from the hills by his fastest runners. Perhaps that was why he could keep cool enough to fiddle while Rome burned. The snow was combined with fruit juices and produced a concoction not unlike modern ice cream.

Again in Italy

After dropping from sight for many centuries, ice cream again turned up in Italy, but this time from a different source. It was reintroduced by Marco Polo, who, among his other wonderful tales of the East, told his neighbors in Venice of a recipe for making milk and cream ices. The fame of this dish spread throughout Italy, although still only within the reach of the wealthy. It was brought into France by Catherine de' Medici and quickly became popular in a land renowned for its fine foods.

It was first heard of in England at the Court of Charles I, who was served it by his French cook. He was so pleased with it that he gave his cook large bribes not to reveal the secret. The temptation, however, was too strong, and soon others were enjoying the dish.

The time of its advent into America is in dispute, but on May 19, 1777, there appeared in the New York Gazette an advertisement for ice cream, made by a confectioner from London. It was still very expensive and not within the reach of the great mass of people. Several years after the initial announcement another store started selling it and the first step towards its present popularity was made.

Its official recognition came during the presidency of James Madison, when Washington's leading hostess, Dolly Madison, served it as the crowning feature of her state dinners.

Still Long Cry

It was still a long cry to the popularity of today, when America consumes between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 gallons a year. Its present growth may be arbitrarily dated from 1851, when the first wholesale manufacture of the product was begun by a man for the purpose of utilizing his surplus cream. It gained such instant popularity that the man's milk business soon became secondary, and he was able, with the help of apprentices, to open up three branch offices in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

By 1900 the consumption was between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 gallons a year and had only started growing. The size of Massachusetts consumption can be realized from the fact that it takes a herd of 25,750 cows with a yearly capacity of 6000 pounds apiece to supply the milk and cream for Massachusetts' 10,300,000 gallons of ice cream.

As might be expected, vanilla leads all the other flavors in popularity, 51 per cent of the production being of that flavor. Chocolate comes second, but far behind vanilla, with 11 per cent, while strawberry is third. Although it is gaining popularity as an all-year food, its great season is between May and October, when 70 per cent is manufactured.

Maine Factory to Build Model Homes for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16—Maine last week recorded the unusual instance of the home being brought to the factory instead of the worker being compelled to seek his home anywhere. A model village, patterned after the well-known Shawsheen Village in Andover, Mass., is being planned for the little community of Freeport, Me., located between Portland and Brunswick on Route 1. Private industry, rather than the Government, is marking the way in this case.

Up in Freeport, which calls itself the "Birthplace of Maine," is the Lenox Shoe Company with a record of increased business during the depression years. Today its three plants have drawn such a throng of workers that the town is unable to house them all. Some workers even commute from Portland, 21 miles away.

Model Housing Project

Last week, however, shoe workers were visibly gladdened when Israel Bernstein, company counsel, announced plans to construct a low-rent model village in Freeport to house 1000 workers. The project calls for an expenditure of $200,000 and already conferences have been held between the Rural Resettlement Administration and state officials.

An option upon 22 acres of the old Freeport fair grounds has been taken and John P. Thomas, architect, of Portland, is rushing blueprints to the Governor and federal officials for approval. Mr. Thomas's plans call for four-family houses of varying styles. Apartments will vary from two to four rooms each with kitchenette and bath. Rentals are scaled well within the pay of the average shoe worker.

Selling Maine

Maine has turned "drummer" in a large way, and has taken the nation as its "territory." Its "sample case," in this instance, is going to be a 12-car train loaded with Maine products, which will be exhibited on a coast-to-coast tour. Along with these tangibles, which will be extolled by 100 salesmen, Maine hopes through its train to arouse further interest in its intangible assets—its sea coast, its lakes, its mountains, its pine-scented woods.

Borrowing from Marshall Field's successful "Merchandise Train" idea, a group known as the State of Mainers, Inc., conceived the train as a method of advertising Maine to the nation. The scheme, furthermore, has "caught on" with Maine business men, and when its leaves Portland on Feb. 19 all of its space will be taken and extra cars may have to be added.

Wide Range of Exhibits

The State of Mainers group, organized about a year ago, has had little opportunity to express itself since many of its aims paralleled or overlapped other state agencies. Consequently it embraced the train idea with open arms.

Exhibits ranging from water power, paper, canning and packing, farming, fishing, resort hotels, summer camps are to be represented. The highlight of the trip will be the stop at San Diego fair when Governor Brann will radiocast to the nation on "Maine Day."

Maine has taken itself to the nation on several occasions. The earliest recorded was a baggage car fitted out like an old country tavern office which advertised "Old Ned Prouty," a play laid in Bucksport. A little paper, "The Bucksport Hen," also spread the gospel of Maine to curious visitors.

In March, 1930, the Maine Potato Special left Presque Isle, in the potato country, on a 6000-mile tour of the South and Gulf states. This train carried 142 potato growers and national and state officials who advertised Maine potatoes.

Nearly 10 years ago a large party of Maine residents journeyed to Florida and talked the State to natives. There has been cordiality ever since between the two states partly due to the fact that their seasons do not clash and also since numerous individuals and corporations maintain establishments in both states.

Autoists Trusted

Maine apparently trusts the honesty of its citizens. Applicants for driving licenses in that state have merely to state that they have paid their poll taxes. No receipt showing payment is required. An affirmative answer is all that is necessary, whereupon the state registry makes out the necessary form.

The matter of getting plates for one's car in Maine is another story, however. Here a receipt showing that the automobile excise tax has been paid must be shown before the "tags" are issued.

Votes for Estes

Recount of the ballots in the Auburn mayoral election increased the margin of Ernest E. Estes, railroad-crossing-tender Mayor, over George C. Wing Jr., by 83 votes, and prompted Mayor Estes' first "wisecrack." Said he, "I should like to thank Mr. Adams for showing me I had more friends in the city than he thought." Retorted Attorney Adams, "I am satisfied Mr. Estes was elected Mayor."

Mayor Estes, who took office a week ago Monday, has been a crossing tender for 21 years. Auburn city hall is, of course, wondering what changes he may make. Mayor Estes has already announced a one-mill reduction in the 37 mill tax rate. This evidently was by way of rebuke to the outgoing city council which in 1935 boosted the rate by one mill.

Townsend Candidate

Encouraged by the victory of a political candidate in Michigan who won on a Townsend Plan platform, a Maine clergyman has entered the political lists on the same platform. He is the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby of Pittsfield, who is running for national representative from the second district on the Republican ticket.

Labor Law Violators Pay Fines to Workers

A new method of punishing Massachusetts labor law violators, designed to promote more harmonious relations between, employer, employee, and the State Labor Department and at the same time increase industrial respect for the law, has been adopted by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, it was learned today.

The policy, in brief, is that the new commissioner, only in office a short time, is now settling out of court all cases of labor law violation, in which the evidence reveals no malicious intent. All cases of first offenders will be settled without court action.

Co-operation Sought

Mr. Moriarity today declared that until now all cases of labor law infractions have been prosecuted, whether the violator was a first offender or a consistent repeater who showed little or no respect for law. The new commissioner contends that such a rigid policy does not foster the cordial relations between all parties so necessary to thriving industries.

The commissioner revealed today that four or five cases have already been settled under the new policy. The procedure consists of obtaining a letter from the violating employer that he regrets the infraction, and that he promises to observe the law to the best of his ability.

The equivalent of the fine, which would have been exacted had the case gone to court, must be distributed among the employees who suffered through the infraction of the law. Thus the employer does not escape punishment. Yet he does escape a criminal court record.

According to Mr. Moriarty, the new procedure was accepted gladly by the four or five employers whose cases have already been settled.

One employer, the commissioner related, was so happy over escaping court action on the charge of working 17 women employees over the legal 48-hour limit during a rush period that he made generous retribution to his employees. He not only paid the 17 employees $5 extra, but included every one of his 59 workers.

"Truly" he said, "this employer feels more like co-operating with the labor department than if we had taken his case to court."

Former Union Head

The new commissioner formerly was president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Organized labor supported him for the commissioner's position for some time and was elated when Governor Curely continued his friendship with labor by appointing Mr. Moriarty to the vacancy left by the late DeWitt C. DeWolf.

Due to his past connections, Mr. Moriarty realized the industrialists expected him to be friendly, and perhaps overly friendly, to labor. He hopes the new policy he has established will prove to the doubters that he is interested in promoting harmony between labor and industry, not strife.

However, the Commissioner warned, this desire does not mean that consistent and malicious violators of the labor laws will escape severe punishment. Such cases will be prosecuted to the fullest extent, he said.

Strike Procedure Reversed as Whitin Mills Make Demand

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Reversing the usual strike procedure, the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company today made demands of its striking employes, through the union with which they are affiliated.

Calling the strike of their 1000 workers "illegal" and charging that the constitution of the U. T. W. International had been broken by the strike, the company demanded that it be reimbursed by the U. T. W. A. "for the full amount of all financial loss and for all such financial losses occurring up to the time the employees return to work"; that the international officials recommend their members return to work immediately, "thereby avoiding payment of heavy strike benefits"; and that an arbitration committee of three be named to decide the amount of the loss suffered by the company. At the same time the company withdrew concessions previously made.

The demands were to be presented at a meting of company and union officials with federal conciliation board members this afternoon.

The strikers in their turn were to present demands for a general 10 per cent wage increase, reduction in the working loads, the hiring of three additional cleaners to relieve spinners of cleaning duties (the reason for the strike being called), a minimum wage of $13 for loom cleaners instead of the $10.75 now paid.

College Saved State $290,000 Last Year

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Approximately $290,000 was turned back into the state treasury by Massachusetts State College last year, Hugh P. Baker, president, made known yesterday in connection with the preparation of his annual report to the trustees.

The amount represents nearly 28 per cent of the total state appropriation of $1,041,155 for the support of the college and its divisions for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1935.

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Baker, "that all income received by the college is turned back directly into the state treasury. This considerable amount each year reduces appreciably the net cost of operation of the college to the taxpayers."

Fenway Court Topic Of Radiocast Talk

Morris Carter, director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 8 o'clock, this evening, will give the third talk in the radio series sponsored by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts over Station WAAB. The subject will be "Fenway Court as a Human Document."

For many years a close friend of Mrs. Gardner's, and later her biographer, Mr. Carter is acquainted with all the colorful history of the unique Fenway Court, as Mrs. John Lowell Gardner herself named the house which now serves as a splendid memorial of an American woman who obtained, through her own efforts, works which are the envy of many European museums.

Drawing classes for children from eight to 18 years of age will begin their second term at the Museum of Fine Arts on Saturday, Feb. 1. Instruction of an individual type makes it possible for new pupils to join at mid-years without the usual handicap of latecomers. Younger children will continue with memory and free brush drawing; those a little older with animal and figure drawing, including collaboration on group projects, while figure composition in charcoal, brush and pencil, and plasticine modeling will offer a wide range to the 14 to 18-year-olds. The annual exhibition will be held in May. Applications should be made to the Division of Instruction.

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Additional hundreds of either	$ 9.00	$ 9.00
Card plates	$ 3.50	$ 2.25

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Diesel Engines Promise Era of Cheap Power for New England

Satisfied users of oil burners tell of huge savings obtained as they join in mass protest against high rates charged by utilities for supplementary power —even heat generated by engines is put to use.

New England manufacturers today looked into the dawn of a revolutionary era of cheap power thanks to its oil-burning Diesel engine.

Invented in Germany in 1892, developed into nothing more than a ponderous, unwieldly piece of machinery by 1910, swept completely out of sight by the remarkable development of electrical and gasoline driven engines up to 1925, the oil-burning Diesel motor today tossed aside its cloak of obscurity to spring into the New England spotlight as a stalwart competitor of electric power utilities.

Power Companies Reply

The reply of the large power companies has been swift but not fatal to the Diesels, according to business men who stormed the State House on Beacon Hill this morning to protest high rates charged for supplementary electric power required by Diesel operators. Known as "standby power," this current is bought from private utilities when business is too slow to justify the operation of Diesels. The greater the need for continuous power, according to Diesel operators, the more economical it is to burn oil.

But when there is a day or two, when power requirements are very small, it is cheaper to buy electricity from the utilities. Hence, the term "stand-by power." For this power, the Edison Company of Boston, according to its own rate schedules, charges $1 per kilowatt per month in addition to the charges of the rate under which the duplicate service is provided.

Rates Called Exorbitant

In other words, if the company puts in a 100-kilowatt Diesel machine, it must pay $100 a month to the Edison company, plus the actual cost of the electricity used.

Diesel users (their large numbers and unlimited enthusiasm for oil-burning engines today amazed observers) were inclined to view the high standby power rates as an effort by utilities to block the sudden rise into prominence of oil-burning engines. They anticipated that unless they agreed to the high rates, the electric utilities would say, "Here, either you buy electricity from us at our rates or we will cut you loose to shift for yourselves."

But Diesel owners have a reply all ready. Almost to a man they declared after the Beacon Hill meeting that they would install smaller Diesels to take care of standby power before they would comply with the demands of utilities.

Standby Power

This problem of standby power has hindered the sales of oil-burning motors to industry. Yet, it is a compliment to the economy of the Diesels that in spite of alleged excessive standby power rates, companies using Diesels in Greater Boston claimed to have cut their power costs to one-third of their former electricity rates. The assurance of cutting power costs makes the advance of the Diesels inevitable, they declared. The only alternative to small decentralized power plants, they pointed out, is drastic cuts in utility rates, as strongly advised by Federal power authorities for "the salvation of the power industry."

The rise of oil-burning engines in New England is typical of the nation. Civilization and industrial progress in the past has been built on power. Mankind progressed from one era into another when he substituted horsepower for oxen. The next step forward, according to local manufacturers, will be the widespread utilization of cheap power in place of high electric costs.

Hundreds Now in Use

Hundreds of oil-burning engines are being used in Greater Boston. And what promises most for the development of this industry is that all the manufacturers contacted are enthusiastic about their Diesels. The Korn Leather Company of Peabody may be taken as an ideal illustration of the effectiveness of Diesels. From a $3000 monthly power bill, charged by electric companies, this company cut its bill to $600 by using Diesels. This company obtains the maximum of economies under Diesel operations because it runs on a 24-hour basis, excepting Sunday. What little power it needs on Sunday, it buys from the electric company at alleged exorbitant rates.

Another Diesel user is the Wilkins Machine Company of Everett. For years this concern has operated oil-burners, using the same grade of oil that is used for heating houses. From $20 a month, power bills have dropped to $6. This is a small 15 horsepower engine.

Repair Bills Low

The Cambridge Screw Company, operating an 80-horsepower engine, has cut its power bills in half. Answering the blast of utilities that Diesel repair bills are high, the screw company replied that in three years only 12 hours have been taken out for repairs.

One of the remarkable features of the Diesel engine is that the water used ordinarily in cooling the motor can be turned to good account. Instead of being run through a fin-type ra "ator in the out-of-doors for the heat to pass off into the air, the water heated by the motor can be sent through the room radiators of the plant for heating purposes. This reduces or eliminates the load on the ordinary heating system, and is a pure gain. In this way not only is the power in the Diesel utilized, but even the heat generated is put to good account.

In two tart statements today local businessmen at the State House declared why the Diesel had come to stay:

1. It runs on cheap fuel.
2. It is the most efficient device in existence for turning cheap fuel into power.

By a Staff Photographer

Cutting Industry's Power Bills

The Diesel Installation at the Factory of the Cambridge Screw Company in Cambridge, Mass., Is Shown at the Upper Left. Upper Right—The Diesel Outfit Used at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I.—Below—A 10-Horsepower Diesel Engine in a Laundry at Brockton, Mass.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Dever's Future

The political future of Paul A. Dever, Massachusetts' crusading Attorney General, is causing considerable argument among Democratic politicians.

Those who argue Mr. Dever has his eyes centered on the Governor's chair saw their stock skyrocket when word filtered through that the Paul A. Dever for Governor Club had engaged 25 rooms at a Worcester hotel for the Democratic convention. The Attorney General has admitted the rooms were engaged, the order to be void should the convention shift to some other city, as now appears likely.

Hint to His Plans

This move is interpreted by some as tipping the Attorney General's hand. When Mr. Dever became a candidate in 1934 for his present post, 15 rooms were sufficient. So, ask the gubernatorial soothsayers, why the 25 rooms now, if the Attorney General will seek only re-election.

This group points out the Attorney General has the best possible campaign material of any of the present state officers, including Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, who is considered the strongest Democratic gubernatorial possibility.

His drive against collection agencies provides countless campaign arguments. No other prospective candidate has the stock swindle investigation to talk about. In other words, Mr. Dever will not go begging for powerful speech topics.

Too Many Hurleys

The Dever-for-Governor group also counts on the Attorney General capitalizing upon the similarity of names of the other almost certain Democratic candidates, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and Charles F. Hurley. Confused by this similarity, the convention delegates, they argue, may throw their favor to Mr. Dever. Likewise in the September primaries, where the voters themselves might be more confused.

But the unbelievers contend Mr. Dever will run for re-election and leave the field to the Hurleys. These prognosticators say that the Attorney General is still young, that he can afford to stay for one more term in his present position. Furthermore, they argue, the Attorney General has been told by party leaders to stay out of the Governor's fight, and those orders mean what they say.

While the argument is waxing hot, the Attorney General is saying little or nothing. He admits the post is desirable, but he has nothing to say about his ambitions.

* * *

Satisfied With Jobs

Among the state officials who seem quite satisfied with their present posts are Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, and Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State.

Mr. Buckley has been mentioned frequently as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but the auditor is not so certain that all is well with the Democrats. A few sharp glances at the Literary Digest poll have convinced that perhaps the best strategy would be a re-election campaign, rather than an attempt to climb the ladder. His stand is that if a change comes, it may affect only those on the top rungs.

Of course, Mr. Buckley may later succumb to the higher office lure but, from present indications, the magnetism must be considerably stronger than it is now.

Mr. Cook, at one time, was hailed as a gubernatorial prospect. Today, however, he denied any desire to shift to the third floor front office in the State House. He gave every indication that he will be satisfied with another term in his perennial office, the only major state office now held down by a Republican.

More Curley Rumors

Boston Democrats are busy passing around the report that Governor Curley will be seated in the United States Senate a year before Senator Marcus A. Coolidge's term expires.

The rumor says Senator Coolidge will receive an important ambassadorial appointment late this month, that he will accept and Governor Curley will be appointed to succeed him in the Senate. At the same time, Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley will occupy the Governor's chair until next January.

Most politicians are taking the report with more than a few grains of salt. Yet, some consider, it might be good strategy. Once in the senatorial seat, the Governor might be able to put up a strong battle to retain it next November. It would give him some advantage over his opponents. Furthermore, it would give the voters time to forget some of his gubernatorial acts.

However, there are those who believe this report falls in the class of the reports that Governor Curley, while Mayor, was to receive an important diplomatic post, undoubtedly the ambassadorship to Italy. Instead he was offered that to Poland, which he declined hotly.

Edgar M. Mills.

Maine to Show Its Wares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16—Maine, leading potato-growing state in the nation, will participate for the first time in the Pennsylvania Farm Show, to be held this year from Jan. 20-24 at Harrisburg. Maine's exhibit at the show, which will occupy 100 square feet of space, will be devoted mainly to certified seed potatoes, and will be under the direction of Commissioner Frank P. Washburn of the State Department of Agriculture.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VI"	Pedro Via and his tango orchestra	"Flash Gordon"	Hits and Encores:
5:15			Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Tribute to Ben-	"Jack Armstrong".	interspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	jamin Franklin	Dick Tracy, sketch	recordings
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	Patti Chapin; or.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; music	Popular vocal	News of Youth
6:30	News; features	"Salute" program.	"Winter Wonder-	Talk; George Hall
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet	land"; talks; or.	and his orchestra
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Nine to Five"	"Popeye" sketch	Talk, Paul A. Dever	'Irish Echoes'; vo-
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; orch.	cal, instrumental
7:45	Quartet; soloist	Musical Varieties	Boake Carter, news	Mal Hallet's Orch.
8:00	Music Is My Hobby	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv. & Esther";	Museum speaker
8:15	Lucille Manners, sop.	Frank Fay; Bert	soloists; orchestra	Organ recital
8:30	Rochester Philhar-	Lahr; Lupe Velez;	Phil Cook, "Just	Little Symphony
8:45	monic Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Another Amateur"	Orchestra concert
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Bert Block and
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	Walter O'Keefe	his orchestra
9:30	America's Town Meet-	soloists; players;	Talk, Herbert	"Listen to This"
9:45	ing: "Should We	skits; orchestra	Hoover, Omaha	News Service
10:00	Pay as We Go?"	Bing Crosby; Jim-	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Recital Hall: Dr.
10:15	speakers; forum	my Dorsey's Or.;	soloists; orchestra	Courboin, organ
10:30	Roy Shields and his	B. Burns, J. Bar-	Dramatized news	Stevens's Orch.
10:45	orchestra; soloist	rymore; Koshetz	Spotlight Revue	Talk, Col. Knox
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Guy Lombardo and
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Sports; music	Bert Block's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Ben Bernie and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Meyer Davis and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Jan Garber's Orch.	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ), Symphony Orchestra, Hans Weisbach, conductor; organist; from Leipzig, Germany.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Eleanor Powell; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orch.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Monitor Radiocasts Heard Over WMEX Daily at 11:45 A. M.

Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are now being heard at 11:45 a. m., eastern standard time, daily except Sunday, over Station WMEX, Boston. These are in addition to the regular news programs transmitted at 1:45 p. m., daily, and 5:15 p. m., Saturdays, over Station WBZ.

The WMEX news programs are radiocast from WMCA, New York, key station of the Inter-City Group, of which WMEX is a member station. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

In addition to the Monitor news, WMEX also radiocasts on the first Monday of each month the regular Christian Science lecture radiocast from one of the churches in the Greater New York area. These lectures are transmitted at 8 p. m., eastern standard time.

In the New England area the radiocasts of Christian Science Monitor news, lectures and studio programs also are relayed from WMCA to Station WLNH, Laconia, N. H. These studio programs on Christian Science are transmitted on Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time. WLNH is also a member of the Inter-City Group.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight, with temperatures in the middle or lower 20s; Friday cloudy, possibly with light snow, continued moderately cold; moderate westerly winds, shifting to easterly during tonight.

Maine: Fair and much colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by light snow in southwest portion.

New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight; Friday cloudy possibly light snow.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Friday cloudy, possibly light snow.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and colder tonight, probably followed by light snow in the east portion Friday and beginning in the west portion late tonight or Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight, probably followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west and northwest winds becoming easterly late tonight or Friday morning, and generally fair weather tonight; Friday overcast, probably snow or rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	Minneapolis	8	4
Bermuda	68	62	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	30	26	New York	38	38
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	12	12	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	54	52	St. Louis	28	26
Kansas City	24	22	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	36	36
Miami	66	64			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 16.
B—Minimum, Jan. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:41 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Friday, 5:07 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Opposition to Reardon Grows; Dr. Snedden Assails Him For Canceling School Lectures

Although he has been Commissioner of Education less than a month, James G. Reardon has already stirred up animus of three powerful groups. Today he drew fire from another source.

It was Dr. David S. Snedden of Stanford University, nationally-known professor of education and, himself, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts from 1910 to 1916. Dr. Snedden made strenuous complaint because Mr. Reardon canceled his engagement to give the Todd Lectures next month to the ten Massachusetts colleges which train teachers.

Previously Mr. Reardon had aroused ire of organized labor, the Massachusetts Consumers League, and the Citizens Fact Finding Committee.

Invited by Smith

The Todd Lectures have been delivered for the past decade by prominent educators. They are supported from a fund left in 1849 by Henry Todd, Boston business man. It takes about three weeks to make the rounds of the schools, and from $750 to $1000 is allowed for expenses. Dr. Snedden says that last summer Dr. Payson Smith, then commissioner, invited him to give the lectures. He accepted. In December Dr Smith's term expired and he was not reappointed. His successor, Mr. Reardon, made cancellation of the Snedden invitation one of his first orders of business.

Dr. Snedden has protested that he has spent some 50 hours in preparing his lecture and a sum of money for printing. Besides that he had arranged to have the month of February free for the trip. He was notified less than a month before he was scheduled to come to Massachusetts from California.

Mr. Reardon today politely but none the less firmly declined to explain his reasons for his action against Dr. Snedden. In this attitude he was supported by Governor Curley who said: "In view of the fact that the office of Commissioner of Education is an important one it would appear to me advisable for him to devote his time to his position rather than allow his time to be taken up in answering criticisms. . . ."

Still Defends Oath

In the meantime, Mr. Reardon continued as the spearhead defending the highly controversial teachers' oath. Last night he spoke to a teachers' meeting in Marlboro. Tonight he was scheduled to attend a testimonial dinner tendered him by the Berkshire County Teachers' Association.

For his championship of this cause and for his doubtful stand on the proposal to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, Mr. Reardon drew the censure of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, based his original objection to Mr. Reardon's appointment last month on grounds of his oath stand.

Mr. Reardon also drew labor fire when he allowed himself to go on record as favoring the petition to raise the school age limit, but simultaneously sent a statement to the legislative committee hearing the question which could only be construed as an argument against the suggestion.

This proposal was a pet of former Commissioner Smith and has also won the endorsement of Gov. James M. Curley.

Hauptmann Granted Reprieve for 30 Days

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—Governor Hoffman today announced a reprieve for 30 days for Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Shipyard Workers Strike

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 16 (AP)—Three hundred and twenty shipyard workers of three plants went on strike Jan. 13 for increased pay, shorter working time and union recognition. Panama Pacific Line officials meanwhile announced cancellation of the liner California's scheduled call at San Francisco because of "unsettled labor conditions" there. The vessel will turn around here and sail for New York next Monday.

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
CONDUCTOR ERNO RAPEE
GLADYS SWARTHOUT MEZZO-SOPRANO
WEAF—10-11 P. M., E. S. T.
NBC Nation-wide Network

The

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

in conjunction with

The AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

announces

1. Sunday rates on station-to-station calls
2. New low rates on person-to-person calls

STATION-TO-STATION CALLS

When you call by number or for "Anyone"

Beginning Sunday, JANUARY 19th

Beginning next Sunday, and on every Sunday thereafter the regular night rates (in effect from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.) will also be in effect all day Sunday. This means you can make most station-to-station telephone calls from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 4:30 a.m. Monday morning, at rates ranging from 12 to 50 percent lower than week-day rates.

PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS

When you ask for a particular party

Effective Wednesday, JANUARY 15th

Effective Wednesday night, January 15th, and every night thereafter and on Sundays, lower rates are available for the first time on all person-to-person calls which have a day station-to-station rate of more than 35 cents. These rates are in effect during the same hours as are the night rates for station-to-station calls—from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. nightly and all day Sunday.

Note

When you wish to make a station-to-station call, but do not know the number, ask Information for it. Then give the number to your operator. When you wish to make a person-to-person call, ask for, or dial "Toll Operator". For further information about telephone toll rates also call "Toll Operator".

Minnesota Again Wins Toledo Cup In Final Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Minnesota's varsity football team has again been voted the mythical gridiron championship of the United States and will receive the Toledo Cup. The trophy will be awarded to the Gopher eleven next Saturday evening during the basketball game in the university's Field House in Minneapolis.

The 250 sports editors of leading newspapers, who comprise the judges committee, performed this year the radical feat of reversing in the final ballot, the order of their vote in the preliminary ballot. The first vote brought to the front Minnesota, Princeton and Southern Methodist; but in their final vote the judges placed S. M. U. ahead of Princeton. The final ballot ran Minnesota 168, Southern Methodist 46, Princeton 22.

Amateur sportsmen in Toledo, who donate the cup, announced in its first year, 1935, that it would become the permanent property of any college winning it three times in succession. Minnesota now has two legs on the trophy. With it goes a smaller emblem, which remains in the possession of the victors, and a scroll signed by the Award Committee — Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Gustavus Town Kirby, Harford Powel, L. W. St. John, Wilbur C. Smith, Avery Brundage, D. A. Penick, Stewart Edward White and Westbrook Pegler, secretary.

In so far as the reliability of this method of choice goes, the committee points out that Minnesota received 71 per cent of the vote, S. M. U. 19 per cent, and Princeton 10. Thus out of every 10 judges, seven will be satisfied with the verdict—a higher percentage of agreement than mythical United States award usually obtain.

Tilden's Tennis Game Bests Berkeley Bell

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—"Big Bill" Tilden's "cat-and-mouse" game won for him again last night in a three-set duel with R. Berkeley Bell.

Bell, a new member of Tilden's professional tennis troupe, loosed a flock of spectacular service aces to win the first set at 6—3, and take a 4—0 lead in the second. The 42-year-old Philadelphia star pulled his game together at that point, won six straight games to win the set, 6—4, and outlasted Bell to win the third, 6—3.

In the opening match, Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Pasadena, Calif., cashed in on hard hitting to defeat Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4.

American Six Beaten

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States Olympic hockey team received its second defeat since arriving in England when it fell before Earls Court All-Stars, one of London's semipro league teams, 3 to 1, yesterday. John C. Lax of Boston scored for the Americans early in the first period. Thereafter, however, the Olympic sextet was unable to pentrate the All-Stars' defense.

Country's Leading Golfers Smash Par In Winter Tourneys

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP)—Southern California golf courses have emerged from a terrific stram after a subpar bombardment from the country's leading shotmakers.

In four winter tournaments just completed, par took a bad beating in the Pasadena $4000 and Riverside $3000 opens, broke even after a close shave in the Los Angeles $5000, and came out a bare stroke ahead in the Southern California open at Oakmont.

Jimmy Hines, Long Island pro, started the siege 10 days ago at Riverside, and, except for a bad last round Sunday in the Los Angeles open, would have made the destruction almost complete.

As it was, he won the Riverside 12 strokes under par with a 276, and Harold McSpaden, unattached; Byron Nelson, Ridgewood, N. J., and Johnny Geertsen, Ogden, Utah, trailed him in either to crack or equal the mark.

Hines undershot the par-72 of the fast rolling Victoria Club with rounds of 70—66—69—71.

Coming into the Los Angeles open, he scored a 69—68—69 for the first three rounds on the treacherous Los Angeles Country Club par 70-layout, but faded on the last round with a 74 for a total 280, even par.

It was on the first round of the Los Angeles classic that par took a drubbing. Fourteen golfers bettered the mark, and six more equaled it. Rain on the next round held scores down, and only Hines and Charlie Lacey, New York pro, with a 69, were able to come under the wire.

Horton Smith, Chicago, copped the Pasadena money with a 279, five shots under par, and Harry Cooper, another Chicagoan, and the consistent McSpaden came in with 283s. Eddie Loos, Hollywood pro, was even up with 284 on the par 71 course at Brookside.

The Southern California open, initial event of the winter campaign, found youthful Pat Abbott, Altadena, Calif., amateur, in front with a 281, one stroke over par on the difficult course. Willie Goggin, San Francisco, led the professionals in with a 283, and McSpaden was third with 284.

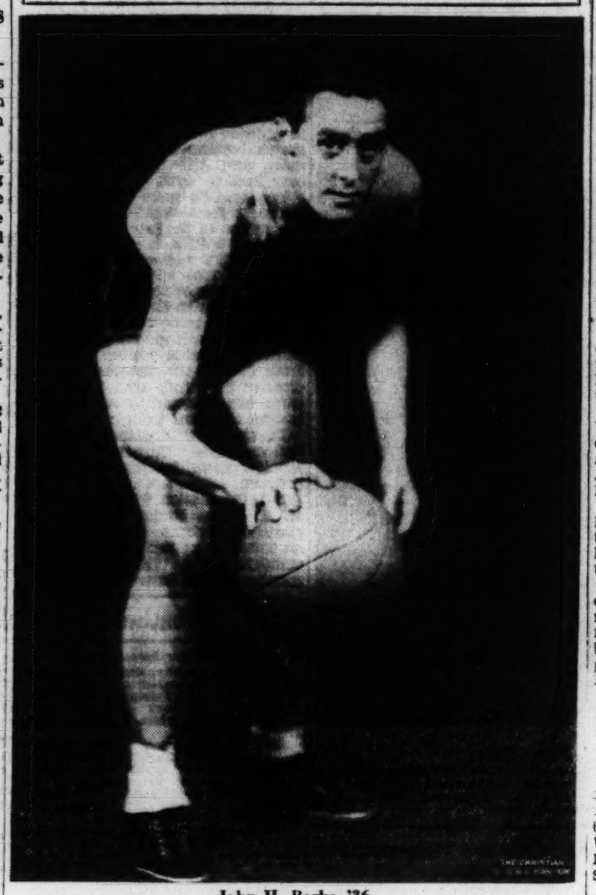
College Basketball Results

Assumption 29, Conn. T. C. 25.
Brown 53, New Hampshire 35.
Concord 42, Morris Harvey 32.
Duke 31, Army 29.
Fordham 26, Columbia 19.
International 39, Clark 36.
Ithaca 45, Hartwick 31.
Kansas 29, Missouri 25.
Kent State 48, Penn 29.
Lafayette 36, Stevens Tech 21.
Loyola (Chicago), 22, Chicago 20.
Maryland 32, Navy 20.
Mass. State 58, Conn. State 32.
Mt. St. Mary's 27, Loyola 20.
N. Y. Aggies 28, Drew 25.
N. Y. U. 55, North Carolina 33.
Ohio Wesleyan 50, Wittenberg 25.
Otterbein 42, Capital 34.
Penn State 34, Syracuse 33.
R. I. State 50, Coast Guard 33.
St. John's 34, Manhattan 27.
St. Vincent 46, Salem 37.
Waynesburg 39, W. V. Wesleyan 36

College Hockey Results

Clarkson 5, Princeton 3.
Dartmouth 12, St. Anselms 3.
New York A. C. 6, Army 1.
Yale 7, Boston 2.

Leads Iowa Scorers



John H. Barko '36

Captain and Star Forward of the University of Iowa Basketball Team, Which at Present Is Third in the Big Ten Conference Standing. Barko Is Among the First Dozen Individual Scorers

Sporting Around the Hub

Dartmouth Indians Coming to Hub Rink

ON SATURDAY night, at the Boston Arena, the Dartmouth hockey team from the hills of Hanover, N. H., will clash with Harvard in the second round of the annual champio ship series of the Quadrangular Hockey League. Other members of the league are Yale and Princeton.

The present schedule differs somewhat from those of the past two years of the life of the league, in that each team will have met all of its rivals by the middle of February. The ultimate aim is to arrange for each team to make a complete round of the circuit before playing the second games of any series.

The schedule calls for home-and-home games among the four sextets, with the Boston Arena again serving as Harvard's ice for all games except the Yale game.

* * *

Dartmouth Wins Seven, Ties One—The Big Green to date has taken part in 10 games, winning seven, losing two and tying one. The two defeats suffered were at the hands of McGill University of Montreal and Yale. Dartmouth has this season scored victories over Berlin, Millville Bruins, Boston College, Northeastern, Colgate, Williams and Massachusetts Technology. The tie game was played with the Quebec Olympics.

Dartmouth's first game with Harvard was played back in 1907. Of the 35 games played, Harvard has won 27 and Dartmouth seven, with one tie. Last year Harvard won both games played with the Indians.

* * *

Melrose Boy to Lead Green Team—Paul Guibord of Melrose will lead his Green warriors onto the Arena ice against Harvard on Saturday night. Guibord has been All-League right wing for the last two years and had the greatest number of assists in the league last season. In his sophomore year he was second in the league scoring and last season tied for scoring honors with Hollowell of Harvard. This is Guibord's second season as captain of the hockey team.

With Guibord on the forward line will be Walter Allen of Walpole, who will play center. This is his third season of varsity hockey, and he has also won his letter in soccer, and played second base on Dartmouth's championship baseball team last year. Allen is aggressive and a fast skater.

Another Bay State boy will be on left wing in the person of John Costello of Lowell, one of the finest down-the-ice men that has ever been turned out at Hanover—always dangerous across the blue line and while close to the net.

* * *

Mrs. Arnold Will Surprise Many—Those who have not seen Ethel Burkhardt Arnold play tennis, but have read of her accomplishments, are in for a bit of a shock when they see the young lady for the first time, as she steps on the Boston Garden court next Monday night.

Mrs. Arnold has every appearance of being a little girl, until she starts to swing her racket. True, she is only 4ft. 11in. tall and weighs only 108 pounds, but she has a fighting spirit and can stand up and hit the ball with the best of them.

The California matron says that she doesn't find any difficulty because of her size. "No," she says, "I can't reach up as high after lobs as some of the girls, but, on the other hand I don't have to bend over so far for the low ones."

Appearing with Mrs. Arnold will be Jane Sharp, another Californian, Bill Tilden and Bruce Barnes.

* * *

Mrs. Howe to Play Mrs. Wightman—Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, the defending champion, advanced this morning in the Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship, defeating Mrs. Ralph D. Holman of Newton, 15—8, 15—9, 15—8. Mrs. Howe will now meet Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, former champion, in the upper half of the semi-final round, tomorrow.

Yesterday's play was featured by two victories scored by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston over Virginia Ellis of Brookline, 15—7, 15—12, 15—14, and Mrs. Edward Harding to Brookline, 15—1, 15—1, 15—2.

Anna Dickson of Weston scored the only other victory of the day yesterday when she defeated Helen Cabot of Jamaica Plain, 15—7, 15—8, 15—7.

* * *

Here and There—William F. Stearns of Boston will compete against a girl, Katharin Dewey, Lake Placid Club, and others in the national A. A. U. junior two-man bobsleigh races at the Olympic bob run on Mt. Van Hoevenberg, Lake Placid, N. Y., Saturday . . . The most varied and complete sports program of the entire winter will attract huge throngs of winter sports enthusiasts to the Lake Placid resort this week end . . . Charles (Chuck) Hornbostel of Harverd, former Indiana University middle-distance ace, has entered the 22d annual Millrose A. A. 600-yard run, feature of the Millrose games, which will be held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1.

* * *

In a recent badminton doubles exhibition in New York, Jack Brewer of Boston teamed with Jack Purcell, holder of the world professional title, to conquer Stan Houghton and Ray Hutchinson, Boston district champions, 15—5, 18—15 . . . The Boston University Gymnasium will be moved from the Boston Arena building to the old Boston Athletic Association clubhouse on Exeter Street . . . The old B. A. A. building will also house the School of Education and Music College . . . It will be known as the Soden Building, as a memorial to the late Arthur H. Soden, whose bequest made it possible to buy the structure . . . Soden was an enthusiastic promoter of professional baseball and deeply interested in all forms of athletic sports.

* * *

Danny MacFayden, one of Somerville's contributions to big league pitching ranks, dropped in at Bob Quinn's Boston National League baseball club headquarters in the Copley-Plaza yesterday and signed a contract for 1936 . . . The veteran right-hander came to the Braves by the waiver route in June of last year from the Cincinnati Reds . . . MacFayden, accompanied by Mrs. MacFayden, will drive to Tarpon Springs, Fla., starting over the road tomorrow . . . The first annual Eastern Seaboard Interscholastic Relay Carnival will be held in the Boston Garden, Feb. 8 at 1 o'clock . . . The Boston Bruins visited Lewiston, Maine, yesterday and were held to a 4-to-2 score by the St. Doms in one period . . . In the second period the Boston Cubs beat the Bruins 2 to 1.

* * *

A "farewell-to-Tilden" luncheon has been arranged for Monday noon at the Hotel Bradford, under the auspices of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion . . . Tilden will be guest of honor and with him will be Mrs. Arnold, Miss Sharp, Barnes and Promoter Bill O'Brien . . . The tennis professionals are scheduled to arrive in Boston on Sunday to prepare for Monday night's matches . . . John L. (Jack) Summers, squash racquets coach at Massachusetts Technology, has been seeded fourth in the national professional squash championships which begin today at the Penn Athletic Club in Philadelphia . . . Einar Andersen, brother of Gene Andersen of Oyster Harbors Club, will succeed Gene McDonough as assistant golf professional at The Country Club, Brookline, this coming season . . . More than 35 students are reporting thrice weekly to Prof. Jean Danguy, coach of the Boston University Fencing Club . . . Richard V. Wakeman and L. C. Wheeler, both of the

Washington Owner Picks Five Players For Hall of Fame

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Clark C. Griffith, who with Connie Mack links modern baseball with the gay nineties, bragged about his old associates yesterday, but said only three of them would be on his all-time team.

The owner of the Washington Senators, a crack pitcher in the days when Mack, the Philadelphia A's manager, was a first-rate catcher, looked back over his 50 years of baseball in search of five stars for the game's hall of fame.

He hooted at the idea of narrowing the nineteenth century list down to a mere five.

"They all should be named," he cried. "They're the men who made the game famous. There must be at least 40 of them worthy of nomination."

The white-haired owner of the Washington club finally named catcher King Kelly, first baseman A. C. Anson and pitchers Cy Young, Amos Rusie and Charley (Old Hoss) Radbourne.

Griffith says Rusie, Young and Buck Ewing, a mighty backstop, are the only nineteenth century players he would select for his all-time team.

Questioned about naming Ewing on his all-time club and yet nominating Kelly for the hall of fame, Griffith said he named Kelly because he was a more renowned player, but that he'd rather have Ewing play for him.

Mickey Cochrane, catcher and manager of the Detroit Tigers, is the only present-day performer to win Griffith's recognition.

His all-time team would also include Walter Johnson—"the greatest of them all," and Christy Mathewson, pitchers; George Sisler at first base, Larry Lajoie at second, Hans Wagner at shortstop, Home Run Baker at third, and Babe Ruth, Tris Speaker and Ty Cobb in the outfield.

Tigers Will Repeat, Predicts Cochrane

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Tom Yawkey's bounding Boston bank roll has made the Red Sox a big threat in the American League, Mickey Cochrane of the world champion Detroit Tigers said here last night, but they're no better, he believes, than the Yankees or Cleveland Indians.

Cochrane, en route to Detroit from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been vacationing, said he had plenty of respect for the Sox, but he sees his 1936 Tigers as a better balanced club than any of the others in the circuit.

"Sure, Boston's stronger," said Cochrane, "they got some great ball players from Connie Mack to add to what they had, and potentially they're big threats; but I believe the Yankees and Indians are on a par with them, and will give the Tigers just as hard a fight.

"We should be just as good as last year—and maybe better. More reserve strength and a better balanced team is my idea of the Tigers."

Harvard to Meet Chicago Eleven On the Gridiron

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Announcement of a home-and-home football series between Harvard and Chicago in 1938 and 1939 was made last night by William J. Bingham and T. N. Metcalf, athletic directors of the two universities.

It will be the first time the two institutions have met on the gridiron. The Maroons will travel to Cambridge to meet the Crimson Nov. 5, 1938, and Harvard will come here Oct. 14, 1939.

Arrangement of the 1938 date was made possible when Princeton athletic officials asked Chicago to be released from the second date of a home-and-home series between the Tigers and the Maroons on account of schedule difficulties. According to the revised card H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, a Chicago alumnus, will bring his Princeton team to Stagg Field Oct. 16, 1937.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy of the Maroons said he was very much pleased with the series, and Vice-President Frederic Woodward said, "We are happy to schedule these games."

"The rivalry between the two institutions in the fields of research has been keen and generous," Dr. Woodward declared. "Some of Chicago's best friends are Harvard alumni, and Harvard is strongly represented on our faculty and board of trustees."

The scheduling of Harvard carried out an announced policy of Maroon athletics—to play only four Big Ten games and one intersectional contest a year, in addition to two warm-up affairs. Vanderbilt will play Chicago next fall.

Last of the Big Three to meet Chicago was Yale, in 1931 and 1932.

First Contingent Of Figure Skaters Sail

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The first contingent of the United States Olympic figure skating team, led by Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston and Robin Lee of Minneapolis, the national champions, will sail for Germany today on the S. S. Washington.

Also in the group will be Erle Reiter of Minneapolis, George E. B. Hill of Boston and Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard of New York. Mrs. Blanchard is assistant manager of the team. Reiter and Hill finished in that order to Lee in the men's senior event.

Other members of the team will sail later in the month. Audrey Peppe of New York and Grace and Lester Madden of Boston will sail on the S. S. Berengaria, Jan. 24. Louise and Estelle Weigel of Buffalo will leave on the Bremen the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Weigel, who will accompany their daughters, will act as manager and chaperon of the team, respectively.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA hockey fans are becoming greatly concerned about the New York Ranger situation. If the most recent radical shifting of players in the New York lineup fails to bring results, it is possible that Lester Patrick will dig deeply into the Philly Rambler lineup for help. The Ramblers are out front in the Can-Am race and the home fans are wrapped up in their favorites and do not fancy seeing them depart at mid-season. The Quaker fans are not even mildly interested in the collapse of the Rangers and do not favor their favorites being recruited until next year.

* * *

The Bruin management has sold Robert H. "Pinkie" Davie, defenseman, to Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League. Davie has been playing with the Cubs, and took a turn for a couple of games with the Bruins. He came to Boston in the 1932-33 season. Last season he played defense for the Bruins along with Bert McInenly.

* * *

London Tecumsehs of the International League have bought Irvin "Yank" Boyd, center and right wing of the Windsor Bulldogs. Boyd once sported a uniform of the Boston Tigers, and has since played for Philadelphia and the two Detroit clubs.

* * *

Jimmy McCaffrey's Ottawa Senators expect to produce a "kid" line of famous names in the senior group next season. It will be made up of a Clancy, a Boucher and a Kilrea. John, young brother of King Clancy, is one player; Frank Boucher is a son of George "Buck" Boucher, and the third member is a young brother of the Detroit Kilreas.

* * *

With only two teams eliminated out of eight competing, it is no great honor to be in the National Hockey League playoff; but there is some passing notice due to New York Rangers and Canadiens in that they have never missed being in the tiular series.

* * *

A recent note in a New York paper announced that Chicago Black Hawks have not lost three straight games in three years. That is incorrect, for the Hawks were beaten three-straight on two occasions last year. It is true, however, that the Hawks have not lost more than three straight in six consecutive years and that really is something.

Goodwin in Semifinals

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., defeated Harvey W. Shaffer, Westbury, L. I., polo player, 3 and 2, yesterday, to enter the semifinals of the twenty-fifth annual Lake Worth amateur golf tournament. Earning a chance to meet Goodwin today, Albert Johnson of West Palm Beach defeated B. S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 4 and 3. In the lower bracket, W. B. Langford of Chicago eliminated Allan K. Wylie, tennis professional of Winnetka, Ill., 2 and 1, while Truman Lidsey of West Palm Beach defeated J. E. McAuliffe of New York, 2 up.

Lindstrom Goes to Dodgers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Freddy Lindstrom, former Chicago Cub outfielder, said he has agreed to play with the Brooklyn Dodgers for a price "within a few dollars of my Cub salary." Released recently by the Cubs, Lindstrom immediately received overtures from the Boston Braves, the Philadelphia Athletics and the Chicago White Sox. "I have agreed to the Dodger offer and begin playing March 1," was the only comment Lindstrom would make.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	16	1	5	73	31	33
Springfield	12	3	10	77	61	27
Providence	12	3	9	51	61	27
New Haven	10	3	12	64	77	23
Boston	4	2	18	43	78	10

Results Jan. 14
Philadelphia 4, New Haven 2.

Japan Out of Davis Cup Play

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Japan Lawn Tennis Federation announced today a decision not to compete in the 1936 Davis Cup competition, owing to a shortage of funds and a lack of players strong enough to make a suitable partner for Jiro Yamagishi.

College Swimming Result

Rutgers 49, Fordham 22.
Yale 59, Wesleyan 18.

Whitehead Meets Katz

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., and William Katz of Newark, N. J., survivors of the classy field which started the annual mid-winter amateur golf tournament, meet today in the finals. Young Henry Russell of Coral Gables lost, 4 and 2, to Whitehead yesterday, while Katz nosed out Arnold Minkley of Philadelphia, 1 up.

U. S. Team Moves to St. Moritz

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The American Olympic bobsleigh team yesterday was given permission to transfer its training activities from Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany to St. Moritz in Switzerland. A cable received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, explained that the Olympic run at Garmisch was not in condition for use.

Montreal Stars in Tourney

MONTREAL, Jan. 15 (Canadian Press)—Two Montreal players will compete in the Lapham Trophy squash racquets matches at Detroit Saturday. Alf Powis of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and Harold Martin, recent winner of the Province of Quebec singles championship, are to see action.

Union Boat Club, were the only players to advance yesterday in the Massachusetts state individual squash racquets championship.

* * *

Sports This Evening

Amateur Hockey — Four Commercial League games at Boston Arena, 7:30 (Monitor A. C. vs. Owl H. C.; Shawmut vs. Maroons; Jackson-Curtis vs. Clarendon H. C.; and Spaulding Moss vs. Globe H. C.).

Coming Events

College Hockey—Harvard vs. Dartmouth, Boston Arena, Saturday.

Pro Hockey—Cubs vs. Providence, Boston Garden, Saturday.

Pro Tennis—Boston Garden, Monday.

Billiard Exhibitions—Ruth McGinnis will appear at South Station Billiard Academy at 4:30; at Miah J. Murray's at 7 and at the Kernwood Club in Malden at 9:15 on Monday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Hockey Scorers Establish World Record

ON PICKING up the paper the other morning, and reading about the great game played between the Boston Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs, I was getting along very well until I came to one piece of news which made me rub my eyes and wonder just where I was. It referred to Tiny Thompson of the Bruins making an assist. Now I had always supposed that Tiny was the star goalie of the Bruins, and to learn that he had made an assist was something new to me. Having followed hockey for only about 30 years, it is probably not surprising that I was surprised to hear of a goalie getting an assist. But then I have often been told that one is never too old to learn, and here was certainly proof of the saying brought home to me in no uncertain manner.

Yes, the Play Has Been Legalized

A few years ago I remember reading about this same Tiny Thompson being credited with a goal; but that was somewhat different, as it took place in an exhibition game, and the opposing team helped Tiny out in his adventure down the ice. Now, Thompson is a fine goalie. He is also one of the best of stickhandlers and skaters. In fact, he used to play defense, and scored many times from that position; but that he should get an assist in a National Hockey League championship game when minding the net was certainly a novelty. However, when he passed the puck to Siebert from in front of his own net well down into Bruin territory, and the latter carried it almost the entire length of the rink to score unassisted, the hockey scorers put their heads together and decided that an assist should go to Thompson. But the award still had to pass the eagle eye of Frank Calder, president of the league, in order to get into the records. Having had occasion to question the awarding of assists with the president of the league without much success, I was not surprised to see that he approved the award, and now Tiny Thompson has the world's record of being the only goalie to be credited with an assist while minding the nets in the regulation goalie paraphernalia.

Staff Photo
Tiny Thompson

Assists, Assists and Still More Assists

But, interesting as this new feature in hockey scoring is, that is not the main point at issue. In past years I have had more than one run-in with the official scorers because I believed assists were being given out altogether too freely. I have known of cases where three assists were given on one play, which, it seems to me, is carrying it too far. There is no question about one assist, and I have seen rare instances when I would have given two; but beyond that I do not believe there is any justifiable reason for giving more. Now that it has been proved that it is quite all right to give a goalie an assist for passing the puck to a defenseman inside of his own blue line, I see no reason why any player passing to a fellow player who scores a goal should not get an assist. It seems to me that a player should never be given an assist unless the shot takes place between the opponents' blue line and goal; but I must give up this idea, as President Calder's ruling on Tiny's record is an assist to the hockey scorers passing an assist to most anybody anywhere on the ice. Well, maybe some fine morning I will pick up the paper and find that some referee has been given an assist, and, believe me, there are some that are certainly entitled to this distinction.

Bobsleighers, Skaters To Compete at Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 16—Many interesting winter sports events are scheduled here this coming week end with the national junior bobsleigh races and the Lake Placid Club's sixteenth annual figure skating competition featuring the program.

On Saturday morning the bobsleighers will compete for the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States junior two-man championship on the Olympic bob run on Mt. Van Hoevenberg. The dog-sled trails are in good condition and teams will be available for short and long trips, day or night. A junior ski jump competition on a 30-meter hill is scheduled. Skiing on the slalom and downhill courses may be enjoyed as the trails are in excellent condition. In the evening the scene shifts to the Olympic Arena where figure skaters will compete for Howe, Harned and Hobbs trophies.

Sunday's program includes the national A. A. U. junior four-man bobsleigh championship in the morning and amateur hockey in the Olympic Arena later in the day. Tobogganing, ski-joring, tobo-joring and horseback riding are other features.

The senior bobsleigh races for United States and North American titles will be held during February.

Hundreds of snow enthusiasts will visit this resort over the week end, coming up on the New York-Lake Placid snow train.

College Wrestling Result

Lafayette 26, N. Y. U. 11.

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The Intruder

THE rumor went round the village, like the wind on a gusty day. It poked into cottages and whirled up the road to the Manor. It swung round the White Farm and down to the single shop. It circulated, as rumors do, in the open cobbled space in the heart of the village, which is known as The Square because it owes no resemblance to that geometrical definition. Little groups of people met here and there in the course of their morning's shopping to discuss the matter of the moment.

"We don't want it!" said Colonel Embleton.

"We don't need it!" agreed Mrs. Thompson.

"Look where they are going to put it!" broke in Mr. Simpson.

* * *

IT SEEMED AS if nobody could approve of the telephone box, which was being installed for public use beside the motor road which ran up the hill. It was unnecessary; it was unbeautiful; no one would ever use it. Such were the opinions that accompanied the rumor on its busy rounds.

"I shall write to the District Council about it," said Colonel Embleton, having the last word.

But no one wrote to anyone about it, because the next day workmen began digging in the road just beside the old tythe barn. Up came the hard surface of the road, up came the good white chalk of the hillside and down went, presumably, the unwanted telephone wires. There was nothing for it but to wait for the day when, beside the ancient moss-grown wall of the centuries-old tythe barn, would rise the scarlet shape of the telephone booth.

* * *

NO ONE KNEW exactly why the present of a telephone box should have been given to us. No one had asked for it. No one needed it. If we wanted to telephone, we preferred to do so at the post office where the action had a certain charm. There was none of your pressing of automatic buttons, while you shut yourself in a tiny cubicle and waited for the number to come through. You asked the rosy-cheeked postmistress to get you the call and you stood and talked to her—about the crops or the weather or the latest news of her son who was at sea—until the little bell rang and you raced to the alcove where the 'phone was installed and had your conversation. Then you paid the postmistress, looked at the new post-card views of the valley, admired the plants in the front garden; and you went on your way, feeling that making a telephone call was the jolliest of occupations.

There were, of course, a few private telephone installations in the village—at the Manor and the White Farm and the Vicarage—but we who liked being "rustic" did not care for these evidences of the town. If a message came for us, it would be taken at the shop where "one of the children" would run up to say that the friends we were expecting had missed the train, or that their car had broken down. They loved the excitement of being the bearer of news.

* * *

THEN, IF WE wanted to make a telephone call and the post-office line was engaged, we could always use the one at the shop which was an adventure in itself. Especially if the shop were closed. You were escorted through the side door and into the warmly lighted "parlor" where the family sat. Their cheery welcome alone was worth the enterprise. Then you were taken through to the shop which was shrouded in a warm, sweet-smelling darkness.

There you sat, like little Lord Fauntleroy, on a high wooden box, and waited. The shop looked exciting from that unaccustomed angle. It was like going behind the scenes at a theater, after seeing the stage brightly lighted and populated with its customary characters. Sides of meat and biscuit tins and pickle bottles, bags of flour and bins of corn and jam jars seemed to jostle each other to have a look at you, the intruder on their peace. In a far corner hung cotton dresses and stockings; shoes suspended by their laces; cards of pens and pencils; handkerchiefs and gardening gloves. Within the small space of the village shop were confined the nucleus and the name parts of every department of the largest store. It was an obliging and an enchanting shop and it looked, in the shadows, both mysterious and exciting. The next day, when you came to do your shopping, it looked quite different; but you felt that you shared a secret with it, because you had seen it when all its blinds were down and it had shut its face to the outer world. And what could a coldly efficient red telephone box on the hill offer you in the way of that?

* * *

BUT THE VILLAGE, though it might protest to itself, did not stop the progress of the gift from the telephone service in its erection upon the green roadside. It had come to stay, and it was surprising how soon you became accustomed to it. The color seemed not so blatant as it had at first. You did not hurriedly look away, when you saw its bright scarlet face on the hillside. Though no one used it, it did not seem to become festooned with bramble and ivy, as someone had predicted; until it was found years afterwards, like the castle in the story of "Sleeping Beauty," as the symbol of desolation and disuse. It remained, like the white line on the roadway at the crossroads, an attempt of the outer world—meaning the market town or London or any other "foreign places"—to impose their ways upon us. Until one day Colonel Embleton was seen coming out of the telephone box.

"It's so much quieter than the post office," he offered as an apology for his capitulation.

Mrs. Thompson was the next to go over to the other side. "It's quite a pretty color, really."

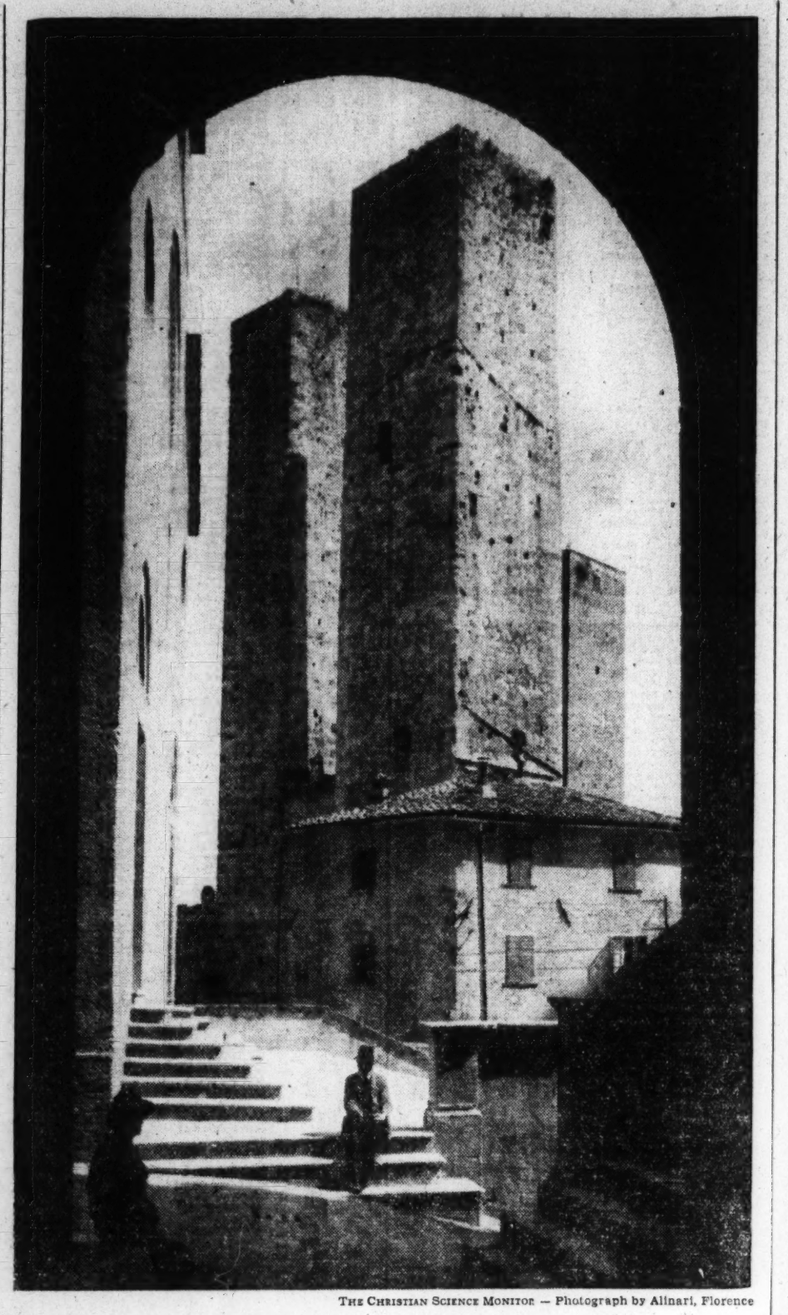
"It's very quick, that automatic arrangement," said Mr. Simpson. "They take such a long time at the shop."

* * *

BUT IT WASN'T until a little later that the red telephone box on the hill was really accepted as one of us. A car had stopped in the "Square" to inquire the way to Merryweather's cottage. "Can I tell you wh'ur 'tis?" said the Oldest Inhabitant. "I sh'd think I c'd. Y' go up th' hill th'ur till y' c'm to th' red telyphone hut—an' it's th' th'urd cottage on th' right."

Once a landmark has been established, there is no ousting it from its position of respect. Not that we wanted to, for the red telephone box had earned its esteem. The strange part about it is that the tythe barn does not seem to mind this upstart from the twentieth century, which has sprung up beside its mellowed walls. The two of them look rather as though they enjoyed each other's company.

P. W.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A VIEW IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF SAN GIMIGNANO, TUSCANY

THIS is not, as might be supposed, a scene in a theater, but an everyday aspect of the little Tuscan town of San Gimignano. To see it thus, one has only to step inside the deep archway of the Palazzo del Podesta and look across at these twin towers opposite, with the jackdaws flying and cawing about their summits, and the gillyflowers and snapdragons growing in tufts between the gray-lichen gilded stones.

But this is no unique view in San Gimignano. So complete, so unspoiled, so architecturally noble is it, small as are its dimensions, that at first one can hardly believe it an actual town of today in which the population dwells and carries on the ordinary activities of daily life. Indeed, it is so perfect and typical a specimen of a medieval town that it has been constituted a government monument. Thus it is protected from either demolition or re-construction on the part of private owners, such as might detract from its character or beauty.

According to the town's historian, Luigi Pecori, more than a thousand years have passed since its foundation. It has known a turbulent past. It has seen Dante Alighieri ride in at the head of an embassy from Florence, on a May morning of 1300, and it has changed little since those days. Bereft of some of those towers which gave it the title of "San Gimignano delle Belle Torri," it yet has retained thirteen of them; and, from far and wide, they may be seen grouped on their hill-top, with the slopes of corn and vines and silvery olives as effective setting.

"Like a tree"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVELERS who visit the Sequoia groves on the Pacific Coast are impressed by the immense size and longevity of the trees. Some of the magnificent specimens, towering hundreds of feet above the observer, are estimated to be from three to five thousand years old. With their gnarled branches and roughened bark they give evidence of having had many struggles against the elements, while yet maintaining persistent growth. The heart of some of the trees has been cut or burned out, and yet, surmounting the resistance of destructiveness, they continue to grow, sending out new shoots from the burned or cut stumps or exposed roots, and in some instances gradually repairing, partly at least, some of the injuries.

According to their estimated antiquity, some of them were saplings when Abram began his journeying forth from Ur of the Chaldees and when he listened to the divine command (Genesis 17:1), "Walk before me, and be thou perfect." Contemplating their endurance, one is impressed by the fact that during the same centuries in which the trees have been attaining their great growth, the ideal revealed to Abraham, and later to others, has continued to unfold in human consciousness despite the obstructive resistance of materialism; for the truth is the enduring actuality "whose seed was in itself" (Genesis 1:12), and whose unfoldment can never cease.

Many a time it may have seemed that the heart of the individual has been broken or his hope consumed by loss or opposition, or the welfare of nations reduced by overwhelming evils; and yet the truth of the supremacy of good, revealed in various ways to patriarch and prophet, has continued to unfold in human consciousness. Strengthened by the revelations of Christ Jesus and by the discovery of Christian Science, this unfoldment of good has spread out fresh branches to give shelter and comfort to multitudes, and to do this because the revealed truth expresses infinite Life, strength, freshness, continuity.

The beauty and grandeur of nature illustrate the continuity and endurance of good; and lessons drawn from them point to the unfoldment of the ideal and real which to human sense seem obscured by the belief that life is material and finite. As the sunlight sifts through the trees, and as in the tender green light of the grove one looks up to the lofty crown of these venerable monarchs, marveling at their endurance, one's thought is lifted in grateful contemplation of the precious growth of the spiritual idea in human consciousness through the ages of unfolding monotheism. This growth has been forwarded by multitudes of Truth seekers and lovers who have clung to what they have known of the spiritual facts. Though mortal mind may have tried to break their hearts and consume their hopes, they have pressed onward and have let the truth heal their wounds, thereby helping to preserve for all mankind the good which has been revealed, and to prepare the way for still further growth in spiritual understanding.

In Scriptural metaphor both the good and the wicked are compared to trees. The righteous "shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither" (Psalms 1:3); while the wicked are as "trees whose fruit withereth" (Jude 1:12). And in Revelation (2:7) is the promise to him that overcometh, that he shall be given "to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." It is the continual partaking of the truth that life is spiritual which enables us to endure the seeming resistance of evil, and to maintain and manifest the freshness and strength which come from the one divine Mind. Through the use of the truth which is already known are spread out new branches of spiritual confidence and fresh leaves of hope and faith and love. And "in this period and the forthcoming centuries," Mrs. Eddy says (Retrospection and Introspection, pp. 94, 95), "watered by dews of divine Science, this 'tree of life' will blossom into greater freedom, and its leaves will be 'for the healing of the nations.'"

Truth endures; and "growth is the eternal mandate of Mind," Mary Baker Eddy declares on page 520 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Despite the wounds that come from the world of sense, the trusting heart looks up to God, and as its hope is renewed, further growth out of the material sense of existence results; for thought which turns to God partakes of immortal sustenance. The truth which has been unfolding through the ages, must ever continue to unfold until all true existence is seen to be spiritual and to be made manifest through constant abidance within its laws.

Whatever difficulties arise through the temporal storms of sense, we can look away from the material evidence and know that "the tree of life" never fades, but endures, for its roots are in divine Principle, and its branches outspread in the sunlight of reality. Thought which is rooted and grounded in Love cannot be made weary of the struggle to resist material sense. Strength is gained by overcoming the senses' resistance to Spirit, for spiritual strength increases and endures.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

"КАК ДЕРЕВО"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПУТЕШЕСТВЕННИКИ, посещающие на Тихоокеанском побережьи леса хвойных деревьев, именуемых Секойя, изумляются громадным размерам деревьев и их долговечности. Некоторые великолепные экземпляры, поднимающиеся на высоту нескольких сот футов над головами наблюдателей, считаются существующими от трех до пяти тысяч лет. Их сучковатые ветви и зачерствевшая кора свидетельствуют о том, что им пришлось выдержать не малую борьбу со стихией, в то время, как они продолжали настойчиво расти вверх. Сердцевина у некоторых из них вырезана или выжжена, но преодолевая сопротивление разрушения они продолжают расти, давая новые побеги из обгоревших или срубленных стволов, или из обнаженных корней, и даже иногда исправляя, хотя бы частично, нанесенные им повреждения.

Согласно предполагаемой древности этих деревьев, некоторые из них были молодыми деревцами когда Аврам двинулся в путь из Ура Халдейского и когда он слушал божественное веление: "Ходи предо Мною и будь непорочен" (Бытие 17:1). Созерцая выносливость этих деревьев мы находимся под впечатлением того факта, что в те самые века, когда деревья эти достигали своей огромной высоты, идеал открывшийся сперва Аврааму, а затем и другим, продолжал выявляться в человеческом сознании, несмотря на упорное сопротивление материализма, ибо истина-несменяемый факт, в котором "семя его по роду его" (Бытие 1:12), развитие этой реальности никогда не может прекратиться.

Быть может часто и бывает, что сердце человека кажется разбитым и надежды его погибшими вследствии каких нибудь утрат или несогласий, быть может бывает и то, что благополучие целого народа кажется подорванным тяжелыми несчастьями, но не смотря на все, правда о превосходстве добра открывшаяся разнообразными способами патриархам и пророкам, продолжает развиваться в человеческом сознании. Укрепленное, благодаря откровениям Христа Иисуса и открытию Христианской Науки, развитие добра распростерло новые ветви дабы дать убежище и утешение толпам, ибо открывшаяся истина проявляет бесконечную Жизнь, силу, свежесть и беспрерывность.

Красота и величие природы иллюстрируют беспрерывность и постоянство добра. Поучения, которые мы из них извлекаем указывают нам на то, что идеальное и реальное выявляется, хотя и кажется для чувств человеческих затемненным верованием в материальную и конечную жизнь. Когда солнечный свет просачивается сквозь ветви деревьев Секойя и когда мы, находясь в роще залитой нежно зеленым светом, глядим вверх на величественные вершы почтенных монархов, то нас охватывает чувство благодарности при мысли о чудесном выявлении духовной идеи в сознании человеческом, благодаря постепенно ростущему на протяжении веков монотеизму. Выявлению духовной идеи споспешествовали толпы ищущих и любящих Истину, неуклонно державшихся тех сведений, которые у них имелись относительно духовных фактов бытия. Быть может смертный разум и пытался разбить их сердца и уничтожить их надежды, но это не мешало им стремиться вперед, предоставляя истине залечивание их ран. Таким образом они помогали человечеству сохранять то благо, которое уже было выявлено и расчищали путь для дальнейшего развития духовного понимания людей.

В библейских метафорах, как добрые так и злые сравниваются с деревьями. О праведнике сказано, что "будет он, как дерево, посаженное при потоках вод, которое приносит плод свой во время свое, и лист которого не вянет" (Псалом 1:3). Но злые—"осенние деревья бесплодные" (Иуда 1:12). В Откровении-же (2:7) обещано тому кто победит, что будет ему дано "вкушать от древа жизни, которое посреди рая Божия." Постоянно живя в сознании того факта, что наша жизнь духовна, мы можем претерпевать кажущееся сопротивление зла и проявлять и сохранять свою свежесть и свои силы, приходящие к нам от единого божественного Разума. Применяя в жизни истины, которая стала уже известной приводит к тому, что начинают появляться новые побеги духовной уверенности и свежие листья надежды, веры и любви. "В наше время и в грядущие века" говорит Mrs. Эдди (Retrospection and Introspection стр. 94, 95) "это 'древо жизни' орошенное росою божественной Науки распустится в большую свободу и листья его будут 'для исцеления народов.'"

Истина пребывает всегда, а "рост есть вечное предписание Разума" заявляет Мэри Бэкер Эдди на 520 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Несмотря на раны полученные в мире ощущений, доверчивое сердце возносится к Богу, вместе с обновленными надеждами наступает дальнейшее выростание из материалистического представления о жизни. Мысль обращенная к Богу получает вечную поддержку. Истина выявляющаяся в течении веков будет выявляться и впредь пока не будет достигнуто полное познание того, что истинная жизнь духовна и что выявляется она тогда, когда мы не выходим из пределов ее законов.

Какие бы затруднения не возникали, вызываемые бурями чувств, мы ведь можем не смотреть на материальные явления и можем знать, что "древо жизни" никогда не вянет, но вечно живет, ибо корни его—в божественном Принципе, а ветви его раскидываются под солнечным светом реальности. Мысль укоренившаяся и обосновавшаяся в Любви не может утомляться борьбою сопротивления материальному чувству. Когда мы побеждаем сопротивление чувства Духу то мы становимся сильными, ибо духовная сила ростет и не прекращается.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, [illegible] Massachusetts U. S. A.)

Air Wizardry

FROM noon to night,
From night to noon,
Droned the aerial enginery
That, swift from California, bore
To a New England door
Freight of pink cherry-bloom,
Fresh-picked but yesterday,
And Chinese lilies
Hid amid
Lofty Sequoia's greenery.

CLARA L. BAXTER

Harbor Scene, Macassar

BEYOND the green-gold coast
The harbor curves to jewel-blue water.
With the lilting sails of native craft
Bright in the sun,
Like dancers moving.
In the tropic town
The white houses
Among the palms and the bougainvillea,
Turn their lazy backs
To the far round hills,
Where the road moves sleekly
Past flame-trees shouting with color.
Slowly the ship creeps in,
While the brown figures of the natives
Stand on the dock, watching—
Impassive in the hot light,
Wrapped in their sarongs
Of brilliant magenta.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Merchants of the Mayan Era

WE CONGRATULATE ourselves on even our tardy appreciation of the fact that in the Middle Ages no Europeans or Asiatics surpassed in their respective fields the masons of the remote pre-Inca nations, the engineers of the Inca and Aztec empires, the textile artists of Peru, the architects and astronomers and mathematicians of the Mayas of Central America whose civilization on the whole was the highest in all ancient America. But we do not yet give due recognition to the first business men of our twin continents. And the fact is that all the high lights of culture just summarized were made possible by the industry, ingenuity, and social responsibility of the traders and manufacturers who were sending their goods up and down the interiors and coasts of both our continents before Norman tapestries were first being hung on English walls. . . .

In 1502, on his fourth and last voyage, Columbus met off Bonacca Island in the Caribbean Sea a Maya trading canoe. Although hewn from a single log, it was so large that it required the manning of thirty paddlers. In the waist Columbus saw a merchant, richly clad, surrounded by bales of bright cotton goods and stacks of brilliantly painted pottery which he was taking southward to exchange for the cacao and feather-work of Honduras.

Let us keep the picture of that maritime merchant in our minds, for it induces a more accurate conception of pre-Columbia America than we can get from any historical text-book in our schools.

America was the domain of nations whose high achievement in the arts and sciences was founded on and supported by a solid basis of trade and manufacturing, as well as on the highly-developed agriculture. Both coasts of both continents were washed by the bow waves of countless canoes of commerce—canoes even larger than the one Columbus hailed off Bonacca. The extensive grain- and cotton-fields of the interior were criss-crossed by fine roads linking industrial city with industrial city. And "fine roads" means not narrow, muddy trails, but *fine roads*—broad raised highways of stone that surpass the famous thoroughfares of the Romans, great causeways, well preserved remains of which may still be found running through the bush of Yucatan, Colombia, Venezuela; roads running over well-made suspension bridges such as those of Peru, whose central artery of commerce traveled the whole empire, a distance of about twenty-two hundred miles. There were pontoon-bridges, too, culverts, aqueducts, and splendid paving. . . .

It is no exaggeration to say that ancient America was built by business men. But there are fewer traces left of the Maya business men than of some others. . . .

Such pearls and emeralds as the Mayas may have had were probably imported in their large sailing-canoes from Colombia—about twelve hundred miles away. It is even possible that some of the pearls and emeralds possessed by the peoples of upland Mexico, reached them through the services of the Maya traders who had been to Colombia. The Maya turquoise is supposed to have come from what is our state of New Mexico, a distance of fourteen hundred miles by sea and land, or eighteen hundred miles by land alone, from the heart of the country where Kukulcan was worshipped. Even if the trade range of the Mayas was limited to Colombia on the south and New Mexico on the north, these are very respectable distances indeed to have been covered by a people who were forced to travel either on foot or by canoe and sail-boat.

Copper bells and copper anklets were among the forms of currency used by the Mayas, with coco-seed, stone disks, red shells, and feathers. . .

To have a true picture of Mayan life, however, not only must we visualize these ancient Americans as manufacturers and traders; we must keep in mind the fact that they were essentially a peaceful people.—GREGORY MASON, in "Columbus Came Late." (New York: Century.)

Nebraska in Early Winter

IN NEBRASKA, as when I first saw it three years ago, broad valleys and vast tablelands gleam brightly in the winter sunshine. The stubblefields and pastures, extending from horizon to horizon, suggest by color and contour the desert that prevailed here before the advent of grain, beets and alfalfa. By gazing long and passively, I see in place of the fertile farmlands the primordial sands.

For the moment the landscape becomes surprisingly exotic. It might be the Great American Desert that greeted the early explorers; it might be the Garden of Allah gleaming before me. Beyond the tawny, rolling prairies, miles from the banks of today's river, rise the cliffs of clay and sandstone that mark the stream's prehistoric course. Carved by the erosion of the centuries into fantastic silhouette, they might be the ruined temples of Karnak or Thebes.

Even so the passing wild geese that interrupt my reverie might be a flock sacred to some Egyptian god or goddess. Certainly, the canniness with which they seek the sanctuary of the game preserves along the river would engender awe and reverence in a nature-worshipping people. On they wing in traditional formation, honking more and more faintly, till they are lost to sight in the myriads of mallards that claim the tattered cornfields.

Thus even in the winter it is impossible to hold for long a vision of "the naked, monotonous, silent land" of Captain Bonneville's record. The clouds of ducks that follow the river, with frequent detours to the valleys of the larger creeks, pass over prosperous farmsteads with modern barns and dwellings. Only rarely are the sod houses of the pioneer to be seen now. Here a small one, evidently used as a storage cellar, crumbles to earth in the rear of a mammoth new barn; there a larger one is transformed by a coat of plaster into a comfortable modern dwelling.

Flanked about these prairie homes are windbreaks, groves and orchards that likewise enliven and transform the scene. Leafless and gray now, the trees appear more or less alike to the careless observer; they include, however, not only the native cottonwood and box-elder but such exotic species as the Chinese elm and Russian olive, the golden-barked willow and the red-barked dogwood. Neighbors now to the native sunflowers and tumbleweed grow the English delphinium and the Lilies of France. Side by side in the shelter of the plantings thrive the shy native quail and the Oriental pheasant.

In the undulating pastures, where once the buffalo roamed, are herds of registered Herefords and Polls. Over the Old Oregon Trail speed streamlined motorcars, spattered with the Brule clay of the Middle Oligocene age. In the soil [illegible] bsidian, grow

P. P.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Commodity and Money Markets

Steels, Utilities, Coppers Appear In Good Demand

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The stock market sailed an untroubled course today. Sporadic puffs of profit taking failed to drive prices off a steady line except for brief periods.

The promise of a rally under the leadership of steels and specialties had failed to materialize late in the day, though some issues in both groups held early gains. Coppers found a few takers at moderate increases in the fourth hour. Rails and oils were mixed. Utilities shaded upward.

Steels and Coppers Up

Among the few gainers of a point or more were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Ludlum, Consolidated Gas, Newport Industries, and Greyhound.

Calumet & Hecla, Miami Copper, and Kennecott were moderately improved. Standard Oil of N. J., and Pennsylvania dipped.

The late tone was steady. Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges generally yielded in dollar terms. Cotton edged down, while corn and wheat were very narrow. Bonds were a little improved.

Wall Street economic observers who have been emphasizing the importance of rural purchasing power in last year's recovery—a question of first import with farm aid plans to the fore—took special note of the report of the Department of Commerce showing rural sales of general merchandise in 1935 at the best level since 1929.

Watching Motor Industry

Analysts turned their attention early in the day to Washington conferences out of which is expected to develop some plan which may salvage major features of the defunct AAA.

Japan's withdrawal from the five-power naval conference in London, while not exactly unexpected, proved to be an event which focused Wall Street interest on the international deliberations and made the final outcome of naval building subject to guess.

Two factors entered into the possible future course of the motor shares. The first, which has been present for months, is the demand which may or may not come from consumers during this month and next. The uncertainty has complicated the plans of steel producers who realize their sales to automobile manufacturers depend on that demand. They likewise are watching the used-car market and noted the report of one large auto producer that used-car sales in December improved the ratio to new automobile distribution.

Both sterling and French francs were off at the opening of dealings. The former was down 7/8 of a cent at $4.96 1/8, and francs declined .01 1/4 of a cent to 6.62 cents.

Bond Trend Upward

The bond market appeared inclined to resume its advance today, encouraged by steadiness in U. S. Governments and a renewed demand for rail liens.

Federal issues came out of the previous session's reaction with forenoon gains ranging from 1-32 to 3-32 of a point. Treasury 2 7/8s and 3 1/4s, 1946-49, were especially firm.

Active demand appeared in a few industrials, resulting in wide gains. Pressed Steel Car 6s scored an early advance of more than 6 points.

Rail loans at moderately higher levels included Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s, Frisco 4 1/2s, Southern Pacific 4 1/2s and Southern Railway 4s.

International Telephone bonds continued in demand with the 5s climbing 1 3/4 to around 87 3/4. Other issues at higher quotations were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4 1/2s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Texas Corp. 5s.

Leading foreign groups such as Italians, Brazilians and French issues showed a rising trend. The 7s of Italy moved up 1 1/2 points shortly after the opening.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Oil shares continued their upward movement on the Stock Exchange today. There was a broadening of business with transatlantic issues, industrial, and rubber shares being moderately supported with prices holding firm. Gilt-edged securities were neglected and prices eased. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Rentes and oil shares led the rise on the Bourse today. Traders were confident of Premier Laval's triumph in the Chamber of Deputies debate regarding the League of Nations abandoning the projected oil embargo against Italy. The market closed firm.

Berlin: A friendly tone prevailed on the Boerse today and trading was quiet.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					Net
May	1.00	1.00⅜	.99⅜	1.00¼	+ ⅜
July	.88⅜	.88⅞	.87⅞	.88¾	+ ⅛
September	.87	.87⅜	.86½	.87⅜	+ ¼
Corn					
May	.59⅞	.60⅛	.59¾	.60	+ ⅛
July	.60⅜	.60½	.60⅛	.60⅜	.....
September	.60¼	.60½	.60¼	.60½	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	.28	.28	.27¾	.28	+ ⅛
July	.27⅞	.27½	.27⅜	.27½	+ ⅛
September	.26¾	.26⅞	.26⅝	.26¾	.....
Rye					
May	.54½	.54½	.54⅛	.54½	.....

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Fidelity Fund	.50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Grt Nor Iron Ore Prop lien int ctfs	.81	..	Feb. 7	Jan. 25
Initial				
Cons Oil Corp (new)	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	
Regular				
Greyhound Corp pf A	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Macy (R. H.) & Co	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 7
Nat Biscuit Co pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 14

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last Jan.16	Last Jan.15
74¾	61	2½	Acme Steel	70	69	70	69
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅜
37¼	28	2*	Adams Millis	34½	34½	34⅝	34⅝
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼
20⅜	..	..	Advance Rumely	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	185½	184	185½	184
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	3¼	3	3	3⅛
20½	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½
33¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	33	32½	33	34½
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14⅝	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20¼	19½	19⅝	19½
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	19½	19	19¼	19¼
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	32¾	32	32¾	32½
27¼	12½	1	Allied Mills	25⅞	24½	25¾	24¼
173	126	6	Allied Chem	108	167½	168	167
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120 24-42
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	71¼	71	71	71½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37¾
223¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22⅞	22½	22¾	22½
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	42½	41	42½	40⅞
80	48½	2	Amerada	83	82¼	83	83
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54½	53½	53½	54
47⅞	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	46	45½	45¾	46
19⅞	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17½
92¾	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	91¼	90	91¼	.....
42½	21	1¶	Am Brake S&F	48	47½	47½	49
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	128	128	128
140⅜	101	4¶	Am Can	132⅝	132	131¾	131
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	165½	165¼	165¼	.....
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	35⅛	33	34½	33
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	66¼	64¾	65	65
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	38⅞	38½	38	37¾
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	12	11⅛	11½	11⅜
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29	28½	28⅝	29
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	8⅛	8½	8
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2⅛
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	34¾	32½	34¾	32
28¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	30⅞	29¾	29¾	28½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	7⅛	6⅞	7	6¾
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13⅛	13½	.....
38⅛	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	39¼	38⅝	39½	38½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	21	21	21	22
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12	11½	11⅞	11⅝
27¾	9	..	Am Locomobile	28¾	26½	28¼	27
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	79	77	78⅝	77
12⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & Meet	11⅝	11	11	11
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	31¼	30⅝	31¼	30¾
33¼	18½	.80	*Am Mach & Fy	28½	27⅞	28¼	28¾
36¼	24	1½	Am News	38	37¾	38	37
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¼
41½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	41	40¼	40¼	40
49½	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	48⅝	48¼	48½	47¼
28⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26	25½	26	26⅛
32⅜	15¾	..	AmRollingMill	31½	30⅞	31⅜	31⅛
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	25⅜	24⅝	24Z	24¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30¼	29	30¼	29¾
64⅝	31⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	61⅞	60	61	60¾
68	63	3¶	Am StSnuff	72¼	72	72¼	71
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	136½	136	136	135⅜
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99¼	99	99¼	.....
107	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	101¼	100½	100½	101¼
25¼	12	3	Am Steel Fdries	26⅜	25⅞	26	25⅞
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	109½	109½	109½	.....
141	129½	6	Am Tob pf	137¾	137¾	137¾	138½
43	32½	2¶	Am Stores	34⅜	34¾	34⅝	.....
70½	50¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	57⅝	56¼	56⅜	57¼
110½	124	7	Am Sug Ref pf	138	138	138	137¾
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	161½	159½	160¼	159
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¼	8	8¼	7¼
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	34	32¼	32½	32
27⅞	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	.....
23¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	23½	22⅝	23	22¾
94¼	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	94	94	94	95
10⅜	3⅝	..	Am Woolen	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67⅞	65¾	66½	65⅜
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ pap (h)	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	6	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	47	46¾	47	.....
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	28½	29	28¾
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	36	36	36	36
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19⅜	19	19	19
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	107	106¼	106¼	107½
12⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	12⅜	12½	12½	.....
122¼	117	7	Archer-Dan pf	121½	121	121½	.....
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	100¾	100¼	100¾	109¾
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6⅛	5⅞	6	6
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	71¾	71⅛	71⅝	72
9⅞	2¾	..	Artloom Corp	10	9½	10	.....
8¾	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	49⅛	48⅝	49¾	48¼
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14½	14¾	14
60	35¾	2c	Atchison T&SF	69¾	68½	69⅛	68⅝
92⅛	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	98¾	98¼	98¾	99
33⅝	7½	..	Atl Coast Line	32½	31¼	31¾	31
17⅞	8⅛	..	Atl Gulf & WI	14	14	14	.....
29	20½	1	Atl Refining	31	30⅛	31	30
48½	32⅜	2	Atlas Powder	52½	52½	52½	52½
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112¾	112¼	112¾	.....
19⅛	..	..	Atlas Tack	26⅜	25	25¾	25
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42½	41	41¼	43¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅜
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	45	45	45	45
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
			—B—				
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	41¼	40½	40¾	41½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18½	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
25¼	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110	110	110	.....
44½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
66¾	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	67½	67¼	67¼	68½
14¾	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17⅞	16¾	17	17¼
115	107⅞	7	Bayuk Cig pf	114	113⅞	114	114¼
20½	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20¼	19½	20	19½
33½	33	2	Beech Creek	89½	89¼	89½	.....
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	90	90	90	90
14¾	11⅛	..	Belding Hem	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
24½	11⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
22¾	15½	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅜	21	21	21½
57½	34	2	Best & Co	53	53	53	53¼
52	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	54⅛	52½	53⅞	52⅛
121½	55¾	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	132½	128½	132¼	128¼
27½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	26	26	26	25½
17	9⅜	.10b	Blaw Knox	17⅛	16½	16⅝	16⅜
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	20	20	20	20
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	113	113	113	.....
22½	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	24½	23	23	23½
58⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	53½	53¼	53½	53
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	95	95	95	95¾
47¼	38¾	2¶	*Bon Ami B	44	43½	44	45
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27⅛	26¾	26¾	26⅛
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	66¾	66½	66½	66½
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
4⅞	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	3⅛	2⅝	3	2⅝
55⅜	24½	2*	Briggs Mfg	53	52½	53	52¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅜	16½	17⅛	16½
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	49½	49½	49½	49
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	90	6	Brooklyn U T pf	98½	98½	98½	.....
8	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	5⅜	4¾	4⅞	4¾
38	14	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	36¼	34¼	34½	34⅝
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56⅜	56	56⅜	55¾
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
8½	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	11½	11	11¼	11½
17¾	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18½	18	18¼	17⅞
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus E pf	109½	109½	109½	110
3	1	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅝	2⅛	2½	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10¼
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	95	95	95	95
14⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	28⅜	25¾	26	25¾
14⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2½	⅛	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
97⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8¾
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	28⅛	27⅝	28	28
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¼
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	16½	15	15⅝	14½
22½	10	..	Bush T B pf ct	20	19¼	19¼	20
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Coper	3⅝	3	3⅜	3
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	23¼	21¾	22¾	21⅜
66	32	..	Byers pf	73	71½	72⅞	70¼
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36¼	35⅞	36	36⅜
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	⅞	1⅛	⅞
3⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	7⅞	6⅝	7⅜	6⅝
33⅜	7½	..	Campbell Wy&C	31¼	30½	31	30¾
17⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	15¾	14¾	15⅜	14¾
13⅜	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	43½	43½	43½	.....
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	48½	48½	48½	.....
88	82¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	88	88	88	.....
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	91½	91½	91½	.....
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen E	8⅛	8¼	8½	8½
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	99	98	98	99½
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55⅛	54¾	55	55½
35⅝	12½	..	Celanese Corp	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30⅛
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	23	22⅝	22⅞	22½
62¼	55	..	Celotex Co pf n	61½	60½	61½	60¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27¾	27	27¾	27½
52¼	34	..	Central RR of NJ	52	51	51	51¼
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	9¾	8¾	9¼	8⅞
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¼	52	52⅝	53½
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15⅞	16	15⅜
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	35	35	35	35½
61¼	36	.3	Chesapeake Corp	67¼	66	66	66⅝
53½	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	54¾	54½	54⅜	54⅜
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	3	3	2½
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
3	1	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	9½	9½	9¾
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17¾	17¾	18
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53½	53½	53½	53¼
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I ¾ P (h)	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	5⅞	6½	5¾
4¼	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¼
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	22	22	22	22
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29	28½	28¾	29
9	3½	..	Childs Company	10¼	9¾	10	9¾
26	9	.25e	Chile Copper	25½	25½	25½	25½
93⅞	21	..	Chrysler	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	88½
108	108	4½	Cleve El Il Co pf	107½	107½	107½	.....
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16¼	16	16	16¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	82⅜	82	82⅜	.....
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6⅜	6	6½	5⅞
27⅝	12¼	80	Clark Equipment	25¼	24¾	25	25⅝
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	58	56	56¼	58
93	72½	2	Coca-Cola	88	87½	88	88
21	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅝	19½	10½	19½
58⅜	53⅜	3	Coca-Cola A	55⅞	55¾	55¾	55⅝
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	49¾	48½	48½	48⅝
109	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	111	111	111	111¾
9	6¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	14	13½	14	14
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6½
29	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	39½	35½	38¼	40
22½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	28	26½	27	27½
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbus Gas	15¼	14⅝	15	14⅞
100½	35½	5	Columbus Gas pf A	95¼	95	95¼	95
83	31	5	Columbia G pf B	82	82	82	.....
49⅞	40	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42½
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian vtc N	102	101	101	102
50	48½	2¾	Columbia P pf	50⅝	50	50	50⅛
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	47⅜	46¾	47⅝	47
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	60¾	60	60¾	60
105	97⅜	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	99	98⅝	99	98½
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21½	21⅛	21¼	21¼
3	⅝	..	Comwlth & So	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
21	20¼	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	71½	70¾	71	70¼
21½	9	2e	Conmren Clrar	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
45¾	27	1.60	Congo'eum Nairn	44½	43½	43½	44½
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19	18	18	19
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	5⅞	6	6
22¼	14¼	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18⅞	18¼	18	⅝ 18¾
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	12	11½	11⅞	11¾
34⅝	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33⅞	32⅝	33⅜	32⅞
105⅞	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	107	107	107	105½
6⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
12⅜	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9½	8⅞	9½	9¼
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last Jan.16	Last Jan.15
23½	2	..	Container N	22	21⅜	21⅜	21½
82	69	6½	Cons Sig ppf ww	78½	78	78	78
11⅜	4¼	..	Cont Baking A	16⅜	16	16	15⅞
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
69	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	76	75½	76	76
99½	62¾	3.Cont Can		85¼	84	84	84¾
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dis Fibre	19	19	19	19
44⅞	38⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43	42⅞	43	43
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	36½	35⅝	35⅞	36
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	77¾	77⅝	77⅞	78
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	73	73	73	72½
165	148¼	7	Corn Prodpf	165	165	165	..
7⅝	4½	..	Coty	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6½
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝
18	11¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	18	18	18	18
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	53	52	52⅝	51½
9⅛	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅜	8	8	8¼
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	37	36	36¼	36⅞
105½	47½	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	105	105	105	105
3	1	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2	2¼	2
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	78⅞	73⅝	78½	73
37	3½	..	Cudahy Packing	42¼	42	42	43
24⅜	15	..	Curtis Publishg	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	101½	101⅜	101⅜	101½
4⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4½	4	4	4
12¼	6¼	..

Business and Industry

Interstate Oil Pact Presages Stabilization in the Industry

Commerce and Finance

Electrification Of U. S. Farms Gains 175 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The number of American farms electrified during 1935 increased about 175 per cent as compared with the previous year, according to the Rural Electrification Administration, and, according to Morris L. Cooke, Administrator, estimates point to a new peak in rural electrification activity in 1936.

It is indicated, on the basis of figures submitted to REA by the private utility industry, that in 1935 electric service was extended to approximately 83,000 farms, compared with 30,396 in 1934. This brings the total of farms having central station electric service to approximately 827,000 out of a total of more than 6,800,000 farms in the country.

Construction Outlook

"The sharp upswing in rural extensions in 1935 is the most encouraging development in rural electrification in years," Mr. Cooke pointed out. "We expect construction this year far in excess of the 1935 mileage. We will have this year not only the increasing construction with private funds by the utility companies, which carried the load in 1935, but the swiftly growing activity by public bodies and cooperatives, using their own or REA funds, which just got started during 1935.

"The present total of electrification, however, illustrates the vast amount of work that must be done before electricity is made generally available in regions capable of paying the cost of it."

Increasing organized demand by farmers for electric service, the establishment of REA, the lowering of rural customer requirements and rates by more progressive utilities, and ability of many utilities to borrow private funds at low interest rates were credited by the REA adminstrator with helping to bring about the rush to build rural lines.

Industry figures estimate a 50 per cent increase in rural line construction in 1936 over 1935. They indicate that approximately $80,000,000 will be invested in rural line construction by the private utility companies in the two-year period 1935-1036, of which sum approximately $50,000,000 will be spent in 1936.

Over 175,000 farms will for the first time be provided with central station electric service. Another $80,000,000 is being invested in farm wiring and appliances. The $160,000,000 invested in these ways will benefit agriculture, labor and industry. A substantial part of the money will be spent with local contractors, plumbing firms and the equipment and appliance manufacturers and dealers.

Many New Customers

Rural line construction activity in the 24 months ended Jan. 1, 1937, will have added a total of 300,400 new rural customers, according to estimates just released by the Electrical World. This includes farm and non-farm customers. Its estimate indicates that the current year will see 157,400 of these new rural customers added.

In a number of states, extensive 1936 line building programs are now under way. In Michigan, Emerson R. Boyle, Public Utilities Commissioner, announces that this year alone will see 10,000 new rural homes electrified and in addition to the investment in the new lines, he estimates between $5,000,000 and $9,000,000 will be spent upon wiring and appliances.

U. S. Agrees to Test Of Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The U. S. Government has agreed to a review of the Securities Act of 1933 and a Supreme Court test now seems certain. The review was demanded by J. Edward Jones, dealers in oil royalties.

Mr. Jones raised the question as to whether the commission can force persons issuing securities to register them with the SEC. Mr. Jones filed a registration statement last May but according to the Government tried to withdraw it after the commission found that it contained "untrue statements." The SEC sought to question him about these statements.

The Department of Justice has consented to consideration of the basic question of the act's legality but asked the court to sweep aside other points raised by Mr. Jones in a contest with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Chile Doing an Increased Business In Making Sacks From Imported Jute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Manufacture of national sacks from imported Indian jute, protected by quotas and tariffs, has been found to be a profitable procedure here. The 8,000,000 peso company has increased its capital by 50 per cent, and orders worth £16,000 have been placed for additional textile machinery to increase annual production from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 sacks. Chilean consumption, for mining and agricultural industries, is estimated at 10,000,000 sacks.

A £10,000 order for preparing and spinning machinery has gone to Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., of Leeds, Eng., and a £6000 order for weaving and finishing machinery to Urquhart, Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., of Dundee, Scot.—the group that just over a year ago were awarded a £35,000 order from the same company. Tariff support for the new industry was given on the understanding that the factory eventually uses "cañamo" is grown extensively in the Los Andes and San Felipe regions of Aconcagua Province. The Government gave facilties for importation of jute to avoid flax farmers raising the price on the manufacturers. On the other hand, reports were current that Indian jute shippers were considering a tax on the export of jute, to arrest sack-manufacturing competition overseas.

The same Chilean manufacturing interests successfully launched at the end of November a company for the manufacture of phormium (New Zealand flax) and sisal products, which is expected to result in the early placing of additional textile machinery contracts in Great Britain. There was an oversubscription of capital from public investors.

Cut in Ocean-Rail Rates Is Ordered by the ICC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—A slight reduction in ocean-rail rates from north Atlantic to southwestern and gulf ports was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The decision modified an order of April 5, 1927, and was the commission's twenty-third supplemental report on the question of southwestern rates.

The commission also ordered a regrouping of Texas points, taking all rail rates under which the southwestern rate question would be reopened to bring rates to certain points in line with rates recently prescribed for western territory.

New SEC Member

Wide World

William O. Douglas
Appointed to Fill Vacancy on SEC Resulting From Resignation of Joseph P. Kennedy

William O. Douglas Appointed to Fill Vacancy on SEC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed William O. Douglas of Connecticut to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Formerly of the law department of Yale University and the present director of the Protective Committee for the SEC, Mr. Douglas is appointed to the vacancy resulting from the resignation of Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman.

Chemical Bank Head Calls for No Action On Excess Reserves

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Percy H. Johnston, chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday that present reserve requirements of banks should not be changed.

"We hold the opinion," he said, "that reserves should be fixed and definite and under no circumstances should occupy the position of a weather vane. There is a great misconception about excess reserves. A large part of them is a duplication of balances of correspondent banks redeposited in various centers.

"Balances in this way have been pyramided, and with the return of active business and demand for money, the pyramid will quickly dissolve. Banking, as well as all other industry, needs, above everything, stability and a fixed set of rules, and in our opinion, there is not one wise enough to wave the magic wand on all psychological occasions."

Mr. Johnston said the bank was suiering from a lack of demand from sound borrowers, but he believed eventually money would again be in demand and at a fair rate.

His report noted a "marked upturn in business," but predicted it would not last long without a balanced federal budget "and a stabilized currency."

Steel Output Holds At 51 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Steel ingot production remains level with the rate of the preceding week at 51 per cent of capacity, but the industry's outlook is obscured by mixed trends, Iron Age asserted today.

The publication listed as negative factors uncertainty as to the course of automobile production, business hesitancy resulting from the AAA decision and a 10-point decline in tin plate mill operating schedules.

"Reassuring factors embrace a rise in orders for rails and other heavy rolled products, an increase in steel purchases by farm equipment makers and an advance in the Iron Age scrap price index from $13.33 to $13.42 a ton, putting it on a par with the high for 1935, reached early in December.

"Automobile output has undergone a slight recession and large sheet orders which motorcar manufacturers have been expected to place have thus far failed to materialize."

N. Y. City Ready To Meet Bankers' Reserve Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—New York City will meet the 1936 terms of its bankers' agreement in the full amount of $17,000,000, its lending syndicate was assured today by order of the Board of Estimate. Their notification followed an opinion by Corporation Counsel Paul Windels, the city's legal chief, that, although the 1936 budget placed the actual reserve fund against delinquent taxes at $10,500,000 instead of the full amount stipulated, additional revenues would account for the $6,500,000 difference, the crux of the matter lying merely in whether the reserve fund was met out of the tax levy budget or general fund revenue. Since the two together are the "common pool" out of which appropriations are met, his opinion continues, "any debate concerning which shall furnish the appropriation would be like debating how many angels can balance on the point of a needle."

The bankers had notified the board that if the $17,000,000 had been placed in the budget, they were prepared to continue the purchase of city revenue bills this year. Their query in the matter followed the action of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in placing the actual reserve in his budget message at $10,500,000, with the explanation that additional revenues in 1936 would account for the difference. At the same time, he expressed confidence that the bankers not only would accept this arrangement without demur on the basis of the city's improved financial rating since the agreement was effected in 1933, but would consent to an early termination of the receivership terms.

Mayor LaGuardia characterized the bankers' letter as "a veiled threat" and proposed to the board that the agreement be terminated summarily, but the matter was referred to the committee of the whole out of which came the corporation counsel's ruling that the $17,000,000 was appropriated "in full compliance with the statutory and contractual obligations of the city." The bankers, in turn, he said were obligated to advance to the city the full amounts provided by the agreement.

The opinion was ready on the eve of the offer of $25,000,000 worth of 40-year corporate stock for the redemption of water supply bonds, on which Comptroller Frank J. Taylor opened bids this noon.

State Output Control Placing Oil on Firm Statistical Basis

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's general advance on the prices of petroleum products calls attention to the practically unprecedented condition of stability and self-control which has been achieved by the American oil industry in the last two or three years. The advance in crude prices is the first change in mid-Continent prices since Sept. 29, 1933. That unusually prolonged period of stability, during which 36-gravity remained at the flat price of $1 a barrel, included some of the stormiest days of East Texas development, temporary federal control of the industry under Secretary of the Interior Ickes as "tsar," the abandonment of that control at the behest of an 8-to-1 Supreme Court decision a year ago, the abandonment of all appearance of the NRA code authorities after the Schechter decision in May of last year, and the falling back of the industry on its own powers of self-control and the untried operation of an interstate oil compact with six signatory states.

Price Rise Well Based

Last Wednesday, to the surprise of the trade, Sun Oil posted an advance of 10 to 15 cents in the East Texas field. It was quickly followed by Humble Oil, Standard of New Jersey subsidiary and one of the largest mid-continent buyers, and extended through Texas and New Mexico.

Next day the advance spread through the entire mid-continent, being followed in virtually every field by major companies including Stanolind (Indiana), Magnolia (Socony-Vacuum), Texas Company, Sinclair, Carter, and others. By Friday it had been met by Gulf Oil subsidiaries, and by Tidewater and Shell. It was extended into Wyoming, Illinois, and Kentucky by Ohio Oil Company, and gasoline prices on the Atlantic Seaboard began to firm up; and by Monday the advance had spread to the eastern fields of Pennsylvania.

The advance is generally attributed to the greatly improved statistical position of the industry. Aboveground inventories of crude oil were estimated to have dropped during 1935 by about 22,000,000 barrels, to the lowest level since 1923, at about 315,000,000 barrels, a decrease of about 100,000,000 barrels in five years. While the depression has seen the inventories of most industries rising substantially, the oil industry has been steadily eating into its stores since the peak of prosperity. And in terms of likely future consumption, inventories are probably lower than they have been in 15 years or more, for while stocks are down only to 1923 levels, the gasoline consumption of the country is now far above the level of that day.

Gasoline Use Increasing

The 1925 inventory improvement can be in part attributed to the excellent increase in gasoline consumption. A new all-time high of 18,150,000,000 gallons was reached with a 6 to 7 per cent increase over 1934. And the notable revival of the automobile business last fall leads the oil industry to expect 1936 to be another record year in gasoline consumption, with perhaps another 7 per cent increase to close to 2,000,000,000 gallons.

But credit for the statistical position of oil must also be given to the industry for the new means of self-control which it has been slowly and painfully developing.

Evidence of this control is found in the fact that new underground supplies of oil are continually being found and made available, yet are not being improvidently and hastily brought to the surface. Nearly 15,000 new wells were "brought in" last year. The president of the American Petroleum Institute stated in December that "newly discovered wells promise a yield greater than the year's requirements," and the institute's year-end review stated that "proven domestic reserves are well over 100 per cent greater than were estimated in 1925 . . . improvements in drilling and production methods have increased oil recoveries from subterranean pools by 50 to 100 per cent." Yet oil men state that the present is the first time in at least a decade when some new producing field has not constituted a threat to the industry, its price structure, and to the conservation of our petroleum resources. The East Texas field was the last such threat, and that field is definitely under control.

Drilling No Longer Reckless

The reason for the industry's comparatively peaceful prospect lies not in the fact that new fields are no longer being found, but chiefly in the fact that new fields are no longer brought in with a wild burst of reckless drilling for fugitive oil. The legal technic of proration and controlled exploitation, worked out in the older fields, is being applied to the new fields as soon as discovered. The costly adventure of competitive drilling no longer characterizes the development of new fields, such as the Van, Hobbs, and Fitts pools, and in consequence they no longer make the front pages except in the oil trade journals.

This new control has been achieved almost entirely without benefit of federal help. Recent efforts in this direction, embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Act (Section 9-c) have been invalidated by the Supreme Court, yet there has been no breakdown but advance in the technic of control.

This control has been largely, but not wholly through state action. The statutes dealing with oil production control in Texas, now by far the largest producer, have been thoroughly revised in the last year to give the Oil and Gas Division of the State Railroad Commission greater power, and the revision has been upheld by the courts. Last summer an Interstate Oil Compact was signed by six states, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Illinois, and ratified by Congress, in which the signatories undertake to work together on the conservation of oil resources.

California Regulation Weak

In California, on the other hand, state regulation has been very weak. The Sharkey bill, calling for a state regulation "with teeth in it" of oil production, was offered to the voters some years ago in a popular referendum and overwhelmingly defeated by something like a 3-to-1 vote. Yet even here producers have gradually achieved a considerable degree of control. It is continually being upset by insurgents, and patched up again by meetings of some branch of the industry. A meeting of the "Central Committee of Oil Producers," inactive since last August, was held this week to consider the perennial question of cutting down the output of crude. But by and large the volunteer, spontaneous, and *ad hoc* efforts at self-policing of the Californian producers, without benefit of Sacramento legislators, are approximating the success of the midwestern producers with their legal methods of control. A falling out among producers last summer dropped the price of California crude oil by 50 cents but an agreement patched up in the fall partly cleared up the difficulty and the cut was partially reinstated.

In part the self-control of the midwest producers has been learned by the same self-interested process which inspired the AAA. They found that reckless production defeated itself on a purely price basis, apart from the conservation angle. In 1933 a breakdown of oil control in East Texas dropped crude prices to a dime a barrel.

Prospect for Higher Profits

In announcing its price increase which set off the general advance last week in the mid-Continent, Sun Oil's vice-president in charge of production stated that the advance was the first tangible benefit to the oil producers by reason of the production control measures of the states and the co-ordination of these state measures under the interstate oil compact. He added that the higher prices must be regarded as somewhat tentative, their permanance being contingent on effective administration of these measures.

Sun Oil's announcement became known to the stock market during late trading on Wednesday, but produced an immediate upswing in oil share prices, which has continued. Oil company earnings for 1935 were estimated as the best since 1930. The prospect is that with larger demand this year and possible continuance of the better prices for both crude oil and gasoline, the industry may return even better earnings this year, approximating those of its best days.

The World's Business

Making Way for Bonus—Government by Handout—Not Way to Expedite Economic Recovery

By H. B. E.

THE most important consideration of all against the bonus bill is not economic at all. It is political. The present bonus bill is a holdup of Congress by a minority group. As such it is antidemocratic.

In 1931 I was in favor of immediate payment of the bonus *at its then cash value* not only as an economic stimulant but also as a method of liquidating this ugly political situation. My friends insisted that, if I knew enough about politics, I would see that such a course was all wrong. "Pay the bonus now," they said, "and the handle will be given to a pension demand." The argumen always seemed to me to smack of pusillanimity. I still favor paying veterans cash value. What I think is thoroughly unjustified is the effort represented in the current bill to get now what is not due till 1945.

The veterans' lobby is, of course, not solitary in trying to dip into the Treasury at the expense of John Citizen. History is full of examples of the successful bludgeoning of Congress by tariff lobbies. Alexander Hamilton called the tariff a "bounty." When it is extended to effete, or unsuccessful, or unnecessary industries, it is worse than a bounty. It is the enemy of progress. Under Mr. Roosevelt the tariff to industrialists produced the so-called offset of processing taxes to farmers. So confused have become our ideas about the democratic process that the referenda among the farmer beneficiaries were called democratic. The description would have been correct if the vote had also taken in the consumer payers—not unless. And now, in order to legislate a new farm program for the country, we call the farmers to the capital! Sometimes the veterans instance such examples in justification of their own political pressure. A veteran the other day confessed to me his conversion to "bonuseering" because "the silver people have had theirs." So it goes. Instead of fighting the handouts, citizens are trying to get their own share.

Such a course, if not arrested soon, must lead economically to inflation and politically to the overturn of the American system. The lobby power of the veterans is, indeed, not unlike that of the returning legionaries of ancient Rome. These overran the established government. Rome comes irresistibly to mind whenever one sees the veterans in the House and Senate galleries overseeing Congress. The exuberant legionaries don't realize that they are engaged in overturning the American form of government.

It was because they were so sick of seeing American government degenerate into a football among pressure groups that the American people acquiesced for so long in Mr. Roosevelt's personal government. The President reclaimed national government. One of the actions which gave him his early standing in the country, in my opinion, was the decisive way in which he beat back the veterans' lobby in 1933. Since then Congress has recovered its independence of the Executive only to become dependent again on the veterans? Will the President make a last stand in behalf of national government?

The economics of bonus payment have been canvassed before on this page. If new taxes are not imposed to cover it, it will derange the entire budget. This writer has hitherto given the President the benefit of the doubt that the bonus will not be added to the public debt. Backing this assumption there are numerous presidential statements. The last is his January 3 address to Congress: "We approach a balance of the national budget. *Based on existing laws,* . . . no new taxes . . . are advisable or necessary." Bonus payment would be a new law. If the President fails to stop the raid on the Treasury, will he fight to see that a new tax law is put on the statute books to cover it? If he doesn't, the deficit, instead of showing any tapering off, may yet be the biggest of the depression deficits. From now on those deficits are entering upon the dangerous path leading to inflation.

As with silver legislation, legislators are giving different reasons why it should be supported. Senator Borah some time ago said, "If the payment of the bonus at this time does not harmonize with the recovery of the country, then it should not be paid. But I think it does harmonize. . . . We have been trying for two years to get money out to the people to restore business and purchasing power. We can do that now by paying this debt." This is what many people think.

It is, I suggest, impossible to see exactly the economic repercussion of any one single event. A thousand and one factors are constantly playing upon economic behaviorism. But there is a precedent against Mr. Borah's reasoning. In late 1930 the veterans were allowed to borrow up to half of the face value of their adjusted certificates. I recall at the time that retailers traced a buying spurt to that act. Figures bore them out. From a December, 1930, level of 94 the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of department store sales rose to 106 in March, an increase of 12.7 per cent. But the spurt was only a spurt. It did not last. By July the index had dropped to 91. The reason becomes clear when one thinks of the bonus payment as a single payment. It is spent once, and the money received by the retailer is then banked. Knowing that there is no more to follow, the wise storekeeper does not use the money to buy more goods in anticipation of repeat orders.

This, however, is exactly what he would do if the money represented an addition to pay rolls, because the money would come to the stores every pay day.

To promote the swelling out of pay rolls we must have that revival of business enterprise which is expressed in courage to invest in new labor. That is the best kind of inflation—inflation of business confidence. It will certainly not be promoted by the abdication of government to the veterans.

Building Awards Have 20 Per Cent Gain During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—A gain of almost 20 per cent in construction awards in the 37 states east of the Rockies during 1935 to a grand total of $1,844,544,900 is reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The aggregate of 1934 awards was $1,543,108,400.

Increase during the year was due to gains in residential and nonresidential building, as distinguished from engineering types, which were on a lower scale than in 1934, according to the survey.

Home-building operations, both new and alteration, totaled $478,843,100 last year in the thirty-seven states, a 92 per cent gain over the 1934 figure of $248,840,000 and the highest yearly aggregate since the 1931 total of $811 388,700.

Last month residential building amounted to $45,140,100, as against $39,695,200 in the preceding month and $14,550,500 in December, 1934. The customary seasonal dip between November and December failed to materialize in 1935, indicating the firmness of the recent recovery in residential building operations, the Dodge organization pointed out.

The December total for all classes of construction was $264,136,500, compared to $188,115,000 in November and $92,684,900 in December, 1934. Last month's figure, the highest monthly volume since July, 1931, included $124,506,000 for nonresidential building, $76,386,700 for public works of heavy engineering types and $18,103,700 for public utilities.

The 1935 total for all types of construction in the 37 states included $675,488,600 for non-residential building, $578,541,800 for heavy public works, and $111,671,400 for public utilities. Comparable figures for 1934 were $543,031,800, $625,044,500 and $126,192,000 respectively.

Big Wall St. Banks Report Decreased Earnings for 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Several large Wall Street banks report decreased earnings for 1935, and executives explained that the slender profits reflected abnormally small credit demands from commercial and other borrowers.

Operating results, disclosed to stockholders at the annual meetings, were generally in line with those reported by the First National, Chase National and National City Banks.

Guaranty Trust Co. had a net profit of $12,795,875, or $14.22 a share of capital stock, against $20,992,304 in 1934, or $23.22 a share.

Harry E. Ward, president, and Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the Irving Trust Company, revealed to shareholders of that institution that 1935 earnings had barely covered the 60-cent annual dividend requirement.

In 1935, Irving Trust earned $3,150,930 equal to 63 cents a share, stockholders were informed. In the previous year, net income of the company was $5,713,109 equal to $1.14 a share.

Chemical Bank & Trust Company showed operating earnings of $10,208,549 compared with $7,787,367; Irving Trust Company, $3,478,010, against $5,713,109, and Empire Trust Company, $361,828, against $421,950.

Continental Bank & Trust Company just topped the 1934 results at $502,351 against $501,479.

W. Palen Conway, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, told stockholders that the cut in earnings "shows with drastic emphasis the combination of increased bank deposits and curtailed use of them by commerce, industry and agriculture."

Mr. Conway, in answer to a stockholder's question, said the institution had a loss of a little under $9,000,000 on its participation amounting to $12,000,000 in the so-called Morgan loans made to the Van Sweringen interests. The loans were recently foreclosed.

Philippines Bureau Voids 31 Oil Leases

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Ten oil leases granted the Standard Vacuum Company and 21 granted 12 domestic corporations were declared illegal and canceled today by the Commonwealth Department of Commerce. The Cabinet approved the department's action.

The department announced a Justice Department report indicated certificates of incorporation were issued to the domestic corporations apparently without consideration of stock ownership.

Control of the companies was said to be in violation of corporation laws restricting the ownership control of mining corporations and of provisions limiting leasing of mining areas.

Piano Shipments in 1935 Highest for Five Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Shipments of pianos for 1935 were 37.91 per cent greater than in 1934 and better than any year since the National Piano Manufacturers Association of America began collecting figures, W. A. Mennie, secretary, announced. Unfilled orders at the end of the year were 36.59 per cent greater than at the end of 1934.

For December, shipments were 35.54 per cent ahead of the previous year but were nearly 6 per cent below the November total which was the highest since the association began its reports in January, 1931. December, a seasonally slow month, enabled the industry to cut into the record accumulation of unfilled orders and reduce them by more than 42 per cent.

Scrap Hits Four-Year High at Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16

HEAVY melting steel scrap sold this week to a district mill at $14.75 a ton has caused quotations on that grade to be advanced to $14.50@$15 a ton, a rise of 25 cents. This represents a high since October, 1931, and is equal to the price paid at that time.

The Iron Age composite price for steel scrap is now $13.42, which equals the high for 1935, established early in December.

U. S. Expenditures Top $4,000,000,000 In Year to Date

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Government expenditures surged over the $4,000,000,000 mark yesterday, with almost half of it a deficit.

A Treasury statement, dated Jan. 13, showed $4,011,000,000 had been expended in the present fiscal year through that date, while the deficit had mounted to $1,998,000,000. The total estimated expenditure for the year is $7,645,000,000 and the forecast deficit, $3,234,000,000.

The Treasury had receipts of $2,013,000,000 through Jan. 13, which were $47,000,000 greater than last year despite the lag in processing taxes which were running $235,000,000 behind those of the fiscal year 1935. This source of revenue has produced only $69,000,000 since July 1 as a result of court injunctions which permitted processors to impound this levy pending the Supreme Court's recent ruling against the AAA.

Receipts from income taxes tallied $563,000,000 up to Jan. 13, a figure $138,000,000 greater than last year. Miscellaneous internal revenue, with receipts of $1,048,000,000, is $134,000,000 ahead of last year.

Emergency expenses thus far have amounted to $1,776,000,000, which is $147,000,000 less than spent during the comparable period last year. Ordinary expenditures, however, are $396,000,000 greater than last year, $2,235,000,000 as of Jan. 13.

The current deficit reported yesterday is $202,000,000 greater than on the comparable day a year ago.

Cotton Consumed In December Above Like 1934 Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Cotton consumed during December was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 498,329 bales of lint and 55,170 of linters, compared with 507,836 and 59,549 in November last year, and 417,344 and 50,934 in December a year ago.

Cotton on hand Dec. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,427,484 bales of lint and 185,226 of linters, compared with 1,346,127 and 245,648 on Nov. 30 last year, and 1,301,271 and 259,682 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses 8,386,784 bales of lint and 58,603 of linters, compared with 6,629,812 and 50,652 on Nov. 30 last year, and $9,567,935 and 58,654 on Dec. 31 a year ago.

Imports for December totaled 12,738 bales, compared with 7403 in November last year, and 9982 in December a year ago.

Exports for December were 877,480 bales of lint and 30,785 of linters, compared with 1,134,874 and 30,303 in November last year, and 504,685 and 15,801 in December a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 23,391,370, compared with 23,193,734 in November last year, and 25,072,972 in December a year ago.

United Corp. 1935 Income Under 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—In its report to stockholders for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, United Corporation shows a decline in consolidated cash income to $9,471,000, compared with $10,748,362 a year ago.

George H. Howard, president of the company, said this was the result of a net reduction in the amount of dividends received from the corporation's holdings.

Net income for 1935 applicable to dividends, after expenses and taxes have been deducted, amounted to $9,979,580 in 1934, while surplus after dividends amounted to $1,583,770, against $2,513,519. Earned on Dec. 31, 1935, was $12,729,320, against $11,145,550 a year before.

No change in the portfolio during the year is reported, the total cost or declared value of securities being $582,965,026. These investments had an indicated market value on Dec. 31 of $226,609,077, based upon the final year-end quotations on the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges. The corporation has no debts and cash on hand at the year-end amounted to $3,540,043. Total assets are listed at $586,570,747.

There was no change in the year in the corporation's substantial minority common stock holdings in Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, Consolidated Gas Company of New York, Niagara Hudson Power Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and the United Gas Improvement Company.

Newspaper Advertising Gains 5.7 P. C. in 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Newspaper advertising for the year 1935 showed a gain of 5.7 per cent over 1934, Printers' Ink index announced.

December newspaper advertising increased 2.2 per cent over November, the index figure being 84.7 compared with 82.9 for the preceding month.

The December figure also reflects a pickup of 12.3 per cent from December a year ago when the index stood at 75.4.

Wholesale Buyers Flock to Chicago Trade Expositions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—The revived demand in thousands of American homes for new furnishings—chairs, draperies, carpets and mattresses—has sent more buyers than ever before to Chicago which jumps into the limelight again this month as the national wholesale trade center.

The merchants are looking for better quality furnishings, too, than they had to be satisfied with in the depth of the depression, it is learned, and their stock rooms back home are pretty well depleted.

More than 18,000 buyers, it is estimated, vied with each other to snap up every available hotel room the first few days of the trade expositions. They are now trudging up and down the corridors of the Furniture Mart, the Merchandise Mart, and other wholesale exhibit places to purchase wares for their spring customers.

Many Expositions

It is the first time that so many trade expositions have been scheduled simultaneously in Chicago. It gives the little store out in Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Alabama a justification for sending a buyer to Chicago because, while he is there, he can do a complete job of purchasing carpets, furniture, glassware, chinaware, kitchen ware, air-conditioning apparatus, lamps, curtains and draperies, and even shoes, for the national shoe fair is also on.

The Merchandise Mart which is somewhat of a barometer of the trade trends in Chicago, through its general manager, T. J. Reed, has recently announced its figures for attendance and for the amount of goods sold since its opening in 1930. During the year 1931 the buyer attendance was 94,590. In 1935 the number was 235,000. In 1931, the buyer purchases amounted to $102,000,000, while in 1935, they increased to more than double that amount, or $216,000,000.

Good Gains in 1935

"A year-end survey we recently completed among the 600 manufacturers represented in the Mart by some 5000 lines of merchandise," said Mr. Reed, "showed their total sales for 1935 to be 22.4 per cent over 1934. Manufacturers predict that for the first six months in 1936 there will be an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent."

"The fact that 1936 is a 'presidential year,' traditional bugaboo to business," continued Mr. Reed, "has been steadfastly discounted by business leaders in their predictions for 1936. They hold that 1935's increases were attributable for the most part to the growing acuteness of actual needs of the consuming public, and that at least another year of continued replacement at the same rate will be necessary before the demand wanes, even if there is no marked further improvement in the unemployment situation."

North Western Road Plans Reorganization

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Directors of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company have laid the groundwork for a plan of reorganization of the road which is expected to be filed with the ICC and the Federal courts in Chicago Feb. 27.

Fred W. Sargent, president of the road, stated after a meeting of directors that principles of the plan had been gone over in a general way and details would be worked out by a committee in time for further consideration and filing.

Discussing the financial condition of the North Western, which applied for permission to reorganize last June, Mr. Sargent said that total income, exclusive of fixed charges, would be around $6,000,000 in 1935, approximately $2,500,000 less than in 1934.

He said both loadings and earnings were about 10 per cent ahead of a year ago and passenger receipts were about 15 per cent better than at this time last year.

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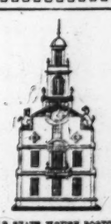
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Boy and a Potter's Wheel

By Eva L. Hughes

A BOY sat molding rough red clay in his brother's pottery at Burslem, in Staffordshire, Eng. It was a dull, cheerless place in which to work. The factory was small, and every nook and corner was cluttered with quantities of the rude vessels then in use. The outbuildings were squat and tumbledown, and the yard was bare of grass or trees.

Oftentimes the dark eyes of the young potter turned longingly toward the open window through which he could see happy children at play on the village green. He wished that he, too, could join in their merry games, for he was only 12 years old.

But he was an orphan and apprenticed to his older brother, Thomas, who had no patience with a boy's natural longing for companionship and laughter. Thomas was all for work, and frequently the lad was scolded roundly for indulging in idle fancies. For this occurred more than two centuries ago when children were held more sternly to their tasks than they are today.

The "Puzzle Jug"

Sometimes he forgot the potter's wheel to lean out of the window and watch the shadows creeping softly over the hills. The wild grace of the flying birds and the loveliness of the rainbow-tinted clouds made his heart throb with joy. How he longed to put some of this beauty into the coarse pottery that he moulded.

It was always a red-letter day in his life when little Cousin Sarah visited the family of his brother, with whom he lived. She often rode in with her father when he came to Burslem on business, and even though the day was rainy, the world looked sunshiny to the young potter. The little cousin's quaint speeches brought smiles to his lips, and her gentle manners won his heart.

One day she stood watching in childish wonder as he turned the potter's wheel and fashioned the rude clay into jugs and jars and cups and plates, all ready for the firing.

"Why, Josiah!" she exclaimed, "I never knew before how beautiful your hands are, and how skillfully you throw that clay. Your fingers just fly!"

He stopped the wheel and sat in silence for a while, his roughened hands clasped tightly over his knees. Then he roused himself suddenly and looked up with a smile.

Josiah Finds Encouragement

"Yes, Sarah," he bantered, "I am about as beautiful and as useful as that thing up there," and he pointed to the "puzzle-jug" made of coarse brown clay that stood on the shelf above him. It had three spouts and a hollow handle, and had come down from great-uncle John, himself a potter. His name and the date, 1691, were cut around the edges of the jug.

They both laughed at the comparison, but the quick tears filled Sarah's eyes as she looked into the homely boyish face that was pale from lack of sunlight and fresh air, and at the awkward, overgrown body that needed nourishing food to fill it out.

With a quick little cry of sympathy she dropped the bit of clay she was molding, and impulsively threw her arms around his neck.

"You mustn't feel that way about it, Josiah," she said, "Don't you know that your eyes are so beautiful and so full of dreams that people like to look at you?" And she stroked his rumpled hair with childish tenderness. He flashed her a smile of shy gratitude, then started the wheel again.

"You are going to be a great man some day," she persisted. "Father says so. I heard him telling Uncle Thomas that you were extraordinarily skillful for one of your age, and that you were daily becoming more so."

The End of Apprenticeship

For a moment his sensitive lips quivered as he bent over the clay. Then he raised his head with a gallant smile.

"And when my dreams come true," he said, "I shall make the most beautiful pottery in the world. In it I shall put the gold of your hair, the blue of your eyes and the pink of your cheeks." And he turned away with boyish embarrassment.

"Won't that be lovely," she cried. "And when I grow up to be a great lady I shall come to your factory with my carriage and pair and carry away whole loads of it."

Then she dropped him a demure little curtsy and ran off to play with some other children. Josiah watched her as she skipped along swinging her rose-trimmed bonnet by its ribbons, and when he turned back to his work there was a new purpose in his heart.

So, during the seven years of his apprenticeship, he worked and studied and dreamed. His head was filled with ideas for improving the rough pottery then in use, and each time Cousin Sarah came on a visit there was some pleasing design to show her, or the different kinds of glazes he was trying out: a glaze being a clear, glassy substance used as a coating for pottery. And she would clap her hands and say, "I knew you could do it, Josiah!"

But when he took her out to see the new ovens he had built for baking the clay vessels until they became hard, she never guessed that he often stayed up all night to look after the furnace so the pottery wouldn't spoil in the baking.

The New Potteries

But at last his apprenticeship ended and he was his own master. He became manager of a small pottery near Burslem, but in a few years he set up a factory of his own. He had invented a machine for crushing stone, and eventually placed on the market a white stoneware that was almost unbreakable, and soon great quantities of it were being manufactured and sold. Then came a cream-colored ware that grew rapidly in popularity.

By this time he had formed a partnership with Thomas Bentley of Liverpool, a man of great learning and charm, and together they opened up new and larger potteries at a place called "Etruria."

Josiah's life had always been lonely and filled with drudgery. In his partner he found a man who possessed the same tastes and ideals as himself, and a beautiful friendship developed between the two.

At this time a great amount of ancient Greek pottery was being unearthed in Pompeii and Herculaneum, the two cities that were buried for centuries beneath the ashes and lava thrown up by the volcano Vesuvius.

Josiah at once gave all his time to reproducing their classic beauty, keeping ever in mind the boyish resolve made so long ago, and soon his productions were in great demand, so exquisite in line were they, so faultless in workmanship.

A Worthwhile Heritage

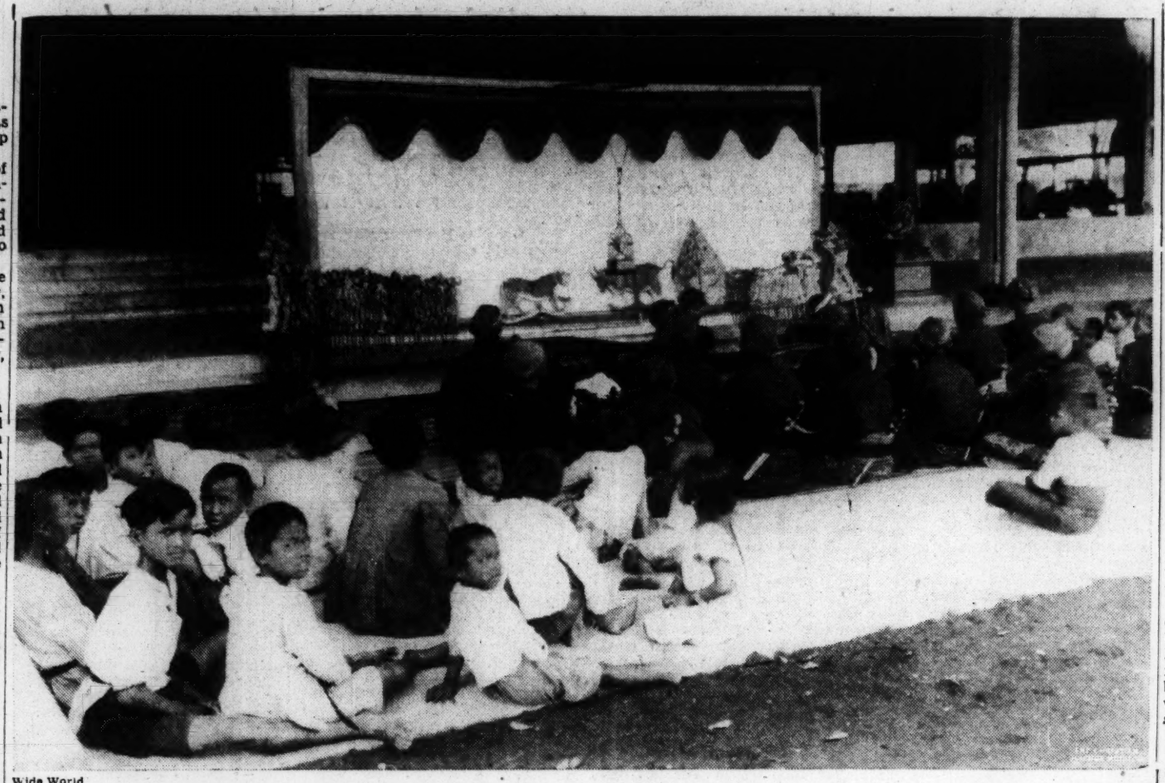
When he opened up a show-room in London the streets were blocked with carriages, and in one of them sat little cousin Sarah, now grown to womanhood, her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkling with pride over the achievements of her old playfellow. Very likely she returned home with many beautiful pieces of pottery securely wrapped up and tucked away in a safe corner of the carriage.

Josiah was appointed potter to Queen Charlotte, and made so many improvements in his cream-colored ware that it was called "Queen's Ware," and is known by that name to this very day.

As time passed, the boy of long ago became sole owner of the great potteries, and his wares were known in every country in the world. Many imitations appeared, but none could achieve the same beauty and delicacy of coloring. Only one man knew the secret, and that was the master craftsman himself—Josiah Wedgwood. For was it not the gold of a little girl's hair, the blue of her eyes and the pink of her cheeks?

So the years passed. Wedgwood's improvements and inventions grew into a mighty industry which was called the Staffordshire Potteries, and as he himself prospered, he built little thatched cottages for his workmen and gave each of them enough ground for a garden, so that they could have not only vegetables and fruits, but all the sweet-scented herbs and old-fashioned flowers they loved so well.

Rich in mind and estate, he passed on to his children a name honored and beloved, and he left a heritage of beauty to all the world.



Wide World

A Shadow Play Entertains an Audience in Java

THE shadow play, to large numbers of the inhabitants of the colorful island of Java, in the Netherlands Indies, is theater, motion-picture entertainment, opera and concert all rolled into one.

Although the products of film studios came to be popular in Java at an early stage of their existence, the ancient shadow plays, for centuries the chief form of entertainment in that island, still hold a prominent place.

The audience at a shadow play sits upon the ground, listens to the gongs and drums of the gamellan (or orchestra), and gazes intently at what takes place on a large screen of white cotton cloth lighted by the yellow glare of lamps behind it. For the children in the foreground of the picture, the modern art of photography appears to have a stronger attraction than the antics of the shadows, judging from the interest on the faces of those who have turned to watch the camera man who is photographing the scene

Upon this screen are thrown figures in silhouette, which play their parts with jerky, stiff gestures and "speak" in gruff or shrill voices according to the characters they are portraying. These characters are of two kinds: the gods or heroes and the villains of the old legends of Javanese mythology.

Are these silhouetted creatures puppets, then, you ask? Yes, if we could peek behind the screen we would see that the showman (called the dalang) is manipulating them by means of sticks or wires. But they don't look much like the lifelike little figures that are the puppets we know, for these figures are flat and appear only in profile in order to cast clear-cut silhouettes on the screen. They are cut out of leather, wood or cardboard, and are grotesque in shape, with very long arms that hang down almost to their feet.

It is evident that these strangely unlifelike puppets really live for the Javanese people and carry them right out of their surroundings. A book written in the eleventh century says of them: "There are some who, looking at the figures on the stage, weep, feel sad, or are perplexed, though they know them to be cut leather only that pretends to speak."

Behind the Scenes With an Orchestra

The Percussion Instruments Finish Their Story

By Carolyn Kaharl Pearson

WE ARE the Spanish dancers, the sprightly Castanet Sisters of the orchestra, the smallest members of the Percussion family—little, but oh my!

We express ourselves by rhythm rather than by musical sound but our click is a fascinating sound.

Our ancestors owe their existence to the Moors, who took them to Spain where they became an essential part of the Spanish dance. Gypsies also love us and use us to accentuate their throbbing rhythms.

We derived our name from the Spanish word "Castanago," meaning chestnuts, probably because our bodies were formerly made from the wood of chestnut trees, or because we resemble, slightly, the two halves into which the mature and well developed European chestnuts divide themselves. We are now made from ebony, boxwood or a special composition.

When we are used by dancers, the two of us, hitched together by a cord, are usually held between the thumb and fingers of each hand, and made to speak in clicks and trills.

In the orchestra, where our performer plays other instruments of the Percussion family and has many uses for his fingers, we are fastened to a wooden handle and give the required effect when shaken.

Listen to us in Bizet's "Carmen" and in all compositions where the characteristic and fascinating rhythm of Spain is employed.

* * *

WE ARE the Bell Brothers of the Percussion family and our work in the orchestra is to give local color. We suggest the prison bells in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the goat-bell in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and the vesper bells in the "Bell Song" from "Lakme" by Delibes.

Like the Harp we came from a very ancient family and every nation used us in one form or another. We were placed in the hem of the garment worn by the Jewish High Priest or hung from the neck of a domestic animal. But we reached our highest development in the Middle Ages when the church employed every art to make religion attractive.

In those days we were shaped like a bowl and we were caused to vibrate by a blow from a hammer on the inner surface. Our music was of an irregular, formless character which gave it great appeal.

The largest of our family in the world lives in the Kremlin at Moscow, Russia, and weighs 247 tons. The most celebrated bell in London is that of "Big Ben" which tolls the hours from Westminster Tower.

At Yale University, in Connecticut, is a chime of bells which weighs from three to six tons each.

Our brother, chimes, is a very attractive fellow and his voice is rich and full, extending upward two octaves from G below middle C.

For our use in the orchestra today more mechanical precision is necessary, and our most important brothers are the Orchestra Bells, whose ancestors were the German "Glockenspiel" and the French "Carillon." These Bells consist of two parallel rows of steel or aluminum bars tuned in a scale. A tubular resonator of metal is under each bar, and this instrument has a chromatic compass of three octaves extending upward from middle C.

Sometimes this brother is operated by a keyboard, but more often played by two wooden hammers. Listen to the brightness of his bell-tones in Wagner's music dramas "Siegfried" and "The Meistersinger."

But let us not forget an important ancestor whose tones are most compelling—the dinner-bell.

* * *

I AM the "Blockhead" of the Percussion family and the supernatural spirit of the orchestra. My name is hard to spell but easy to say — Xylophone, the X pronounced like a Z.

My body consists of two rows of wooden blocks of various lengths placed on a frame, arranged similarly to the black and white keys of a piano, and held in place by tightly stretched cords.

My compass varies with my size and use. At my best I have a compass of five and one half octaves, with metal resonators placed under each block to insure better tones.

My name comes from two Greek words "xylo" meaning "wood" and "phone" meaning "sound." It should be pronounced "zī'-lō-fōn."

Because my voice is rather peculiar, some critics consider that I make more noise than tone and call me a trashy instrument. This hurts my feelings for, although I am not often used in great orchestras, I am very important when needed.

No one else could so aptly express uncanny things like the rattle of skeletons' bones as they dance over and around the gravestones in Saint-Säens's "Dance of Death," or so well suggest the "Witch's Dance" in Humperdinck's opera "Hansel and Gretel."

All children love me as they love fairy tales.

* * *

A NEWCOMER in the orchestra am I, a colorist. My name is Celesta. Is it not lovely? I live in a plain little organ box that occasionally sits on a symphony orchestra stage and makes people ask: "What is that box sitting on the stage?"

Then a man comes, opens my cover, and you see that I am a keyboard instrument; a cross between a parlor organ and a piano, with 49 notes of the chromatic scale from middle C upward.

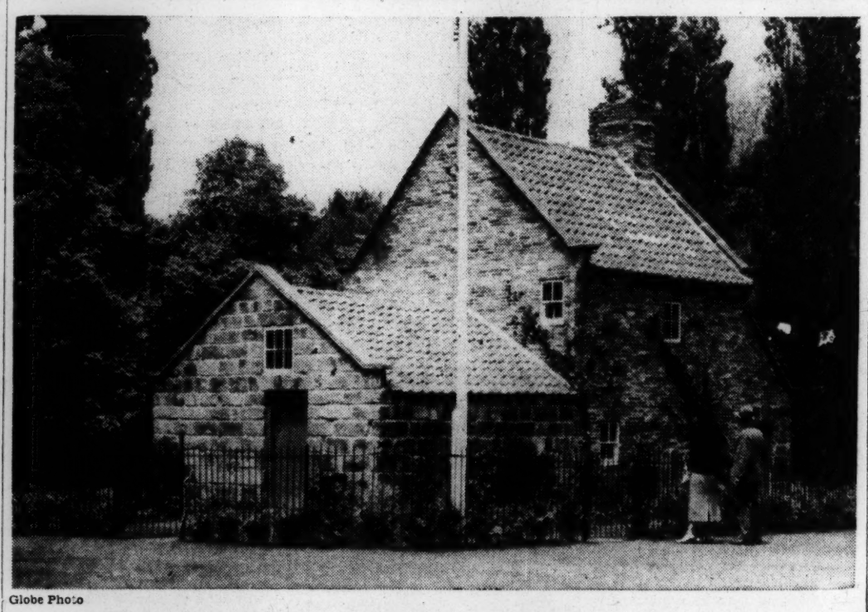
My bell-like tones are produced by piano action, the hammers striking steel bars suspended over wooden resonating boxes. I also have a pedal to sustain my notes after they are played.

My inventor, Auguste Mustel, brought me out in Paris about 50 years ago, and a few years later the Russian composer, Tchaikovsky, wrote: "I have discovered a new instrument in Paris—with a divinely beautiful tone!" That remark made me very happy, for it is always delightful to be "discovered." This composer put me in to supply the tone color in the "Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy" of the "Nutcracker Suite" and other of his works.

Since then I have become quite popular with modern composers. You will enjoy hearing me play with the Harp and the Tam-Tam in the third movement of the "Mother Goose" Suite, written by Ravel.

The next time you attend a symphony orchestra concert, look and see if you can find me on the stage. If modern, or ultra-modern music is played, probably I will be there.

[This is the last of six visits with members of the orchestra family, which have appeared on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.]



Globe Photo

A Small Cottage Takes a Long Journey

THE stone cottage in which Capt. James Cook, England's great eighteenth-century mariner, lived as a boy in Great Ayton, Yorkshire, is now a center of attraction to visitors in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, Australia.

History shows no record of any man who was a greater master of the sea than James Cook. And this is a strange fact because there was no tradition of the sea in his family. His father was a farm laborer, living, at the time of Cook's birth in 1728, in the village of Marton in Yorkshire.

The only tradition of the family was hard work on the land. The future captain of the royal navy was put at this work when he was 5 or 6 years old, and learned his letters from the kind wife of the yeoman farmer who employed him. Beyond this, the little he may have picked up out of working hours at the school in Great Ayton was all the formal education he had.

Young James, it seems, was not to be satisfied for long with farm work. At the age of 13 he became apprentice in a grocery store at Staithes, a fishing village on the Yorkshire coast. The stories he heard there from fishermen and sailors so captivated his imagination that a year later, in 1742, he ran off to Whitby, the nearest port 10 miles away, and apprenticed himself to a firm of Quaker merchants. He began to learn his craft on a collier and within 10 years was mate of a 400-ton vessel of this type.

Cook had found his right work. Six years later he was master of a vessel. At the time of the struggle for Quebec he made charts of the St. Lawrence River which have remained the basis of all subsequent charts of that troublesome river. Later he spent several years surveying the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland and various islands. He was then ready for the first of his three voyages of discovery into vast unmapped regions of the world. His work was so thorough that these voyages left the framework of the world completely mapped, and Cook was not only one of the most remarkable, but the last, of the great navigators.

On the first of these voyages he sailed the Whitby collier Endeavour to Rio de Janeiro, around Cape Horn to Tahiti, charting many islands, on to New Zealand (which he proved was two islands instead of one), and along 2000 miles of the Australian coast. The voyage lasted three years and accomplished far more than Cook was sent out to do.

Cook has been called "the real discoverer of Australia" because he was the first explorer to recognize the possibilities of that continent for colonization.

And now, more than 150 years later, the boyhood home of Captain Cook has traveled from Yorkshire to Australia! Purchased in an auction sale, the little cottage at Great Ayton was bestowed upon the city of Melbourne as a permanent memorial to the explorer of Australia. A motorship (how different from a Whitby collier!) left from Hull carrying the stones and tiles of the cottage packed in 300 wooden cases, each piece carefully marked. In its new surroundings in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, it has already been visited by thousands of persons.

Boys' Names Puzzle

Ten boys' names are hidden in the following sentences. Try to find them:

1. At the start hurricanes impeded their progress.
2. She began to sob as I lifted the heavy bundle.
3. At each step he nodded and smiled.
4. I have put a flowering plant on your balcony.
5. He questioned how many isles lie along the coast.
6. The grassy slope terminates in a bog.
7. As he continued to run further I called to him again.
8. At the far end of the den I saw the lion crouching.
9. It was nothing more than a lot of red tape.
10. With much skill the convict organized a plan.

[Answers on this page next week]

Hungary Rewards A Brave Puppy

A HUNGARIAN sheep dog faced up to an excited bull in a village in Hungary the other day. It was only a puppy—hardly six months' old, and resembling a ball of shaggy wool rather than a dog—but it succeeded in protecting several children towards whom the bull was charging by driving the creature, with remarkable courage and skill, into a stable.

As a reward for this good deed, the Government has exempted the young dog from the dog tax for its entire life.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan

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Ads. only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Getting Ideas From Nature

By Craven Hill
Fellow of the Zoological Society

WHEN you look into a box of carpenter's or gardener's tools, and note the extraordinary variety of the instruments therein, do you ever wonder how they all came to be thought of and designed?

They had to be carefully planned and worked out, you know, for tools do not grow upon trees. Each one demanded the best thought of someone in order that it might be perfected for the special kind of work it had to do.

And yet, when we take a look at the world of nature around us, we cannot help wondering if, after all, men really invented those tools, for, if we look closely, we shall see that nature herself designed the pattern upon which all of them are based. Nature, in fact, supplied the originals while men merely copied her models and adapted them to their own special us.

Let us dip into the gardener's box and take up a tool at random. Here is a spade—something with which to dig up the earth. Did men invent that instrument?

I want you to picture to yourself a caveman of long ago—a big, brawny, but not very intelligent specimen—looking at the ground, and wondering how he can best make a hole big enough to hide the carcass of a wild animal he has just found outside his cave.

The Paws of a Mole

What he wants, of course, is the instrument we know as a spade; but since no one has yet been clever enough to invent such a thing, he has to do some hard thinking over his little problem. Just then he sees a mole digging its way into the ground, and there, in the paws of the mole, is the very model which he must copy if he is to make a satisfactory job of his hole. There is his idea for a spade. Nature has shown him the way. All he needs now is a little constructive ability to make a useful tool for digging up the earth.

Whether or not that is a true picture of how the first spade came to be invented I do not know. But if it is not literally accurate, it cannot be far from the fact. We can, at any rate, safely say that men fashioned most of the other instruments they use on the bench or in the garden in a similar way—by copying from nature.

Few tools are older than the carpenter's chisel, yet there were excellent chisels in existence long before men fashioned these instruments in order to cut wood, stone, or other hard substances.

Chisels That Stay Sharp

If you look inside the jaws of any rodent you will see them. And—mark this—they are still better chisels than any that we can make today, for they won't wear out. Indeed, the more use they get the sharper they became. If only our imperfect chisels behaved in the same way, what a lot of bother our carpenters would be saved.

One fruitful source of inspiration to our progenitors undoubtedly lay in the beaks of birds, all of which are tools exquisitely fashioned for the work they have to do. The long, slender, delicate bills of the snipe and woodcock, for example, are perfect natural forceps, enabling their owners to pick up tiny objects from the soft mud in which these birds feed. Similarly, the broad bills of the ducks make very serviceable spoons, while the beak of the crow provides an excellent pattern for a pickax.

Specially useful to the primitive fisherman must have been the various water fowl and fish-eating birds. What better model could he have had for a spear than the long, straight beak of the Heron? When he wanted to make a hook, he could hardly have done better than to copy the crooked beak of the Merganser.

Again, suppose you wanted to make a paddle for a canoe you had built, surely you would only need to watch how the gulls and ducks use their webbed feet.

The First Suit of Mail

How did the first pair of snowshoes come to be invented? We do not know, but we can make a good guess. The man who originally designed these useful shoes had probably been watching the wading birds as they ran hither and thither over the softest mud.

I often wonder whether one of those gallant gentlemen of the Middle Ages claimed to have invented and perfected that suit of mail which nowadays we see only in curio shops or in the hall of some old country mansion. Perhaps he did, but the credit for the idea really ought to go to nature, who perfected the suit of mail long before the Middle Ages.

Look at the lobster or the crab! Or—if you do not want to dip into the ocean—examine the armadillo, that strange-looking South American mammal whose fat squat body is entirely encased in a hard horn-like covering—a suit of mail which adequately shields this otherwise defenceless creature.

If we chose to go farther into the matter, I dare say we could find scores of other examples showing how men have found in nature a fruitful source of inspiration. The claws of the lobster, the "pincers" at the rear end of the earwig—even the "sting" of a wasp—have all formed models from which men have fashioned the tools of today.

Films and New Chances

YOU may not want to go into motion pictures, but almost anyone should be interested in learning how the big producing companies seek and test screen talent. The story is told by a director of pictures in "Have You a Screen Personality?" which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor yesterday.

Another article about a little-known part of motion picture production will appear next week, describing how costumes are designed for wear in screen productions. It is called "Hollywood's Fashion Parade," and, in addition to telling some interesting "inside stories" about the big studios, it shows how some big jobs sometimes develop from unexpected beginnings.

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YOU WHO ENJOY the privilege of reading the Christian Science literature regularly have an opportunity now to share your blessings by giving those who need help and cheer

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Each year The Christian Science Publishing Society offers a combination of Christian Science literature at a greatly reduced rate in order that those who care to do so may easily give it to others. The gift includes The Christian Science Monitor with its Christianly scientific viewpoint on world affairs . . . the Journal and Sentinel with their helpful articles on Christian Science . . . and the Quarterly for the daily study of the Bible Lesson.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovvit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-114, Watertown, New York.

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ANTIQUES

CASH for black walnut parlor furniture, also very old bureaus, tables, chairs, clocks, glass, etc. H. R., 307 Cambridge St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath $40. $45
821 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchen, bath $45
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath $45

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

BALTIMORE, MD., Suburban—Housekeeping, bachelor and studio apartments; most attractive and convenient section; garage. 1 Chauncery Square, Guilford.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

RIVERSIDE DR., 593 COR. 136TH). 7-8 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS ONE SPECIAL 2-ROOM APARTMENT. All modern improvements, unexcelled views; abundant closets; attractive rentals. KEMPE & COMPANY 55 West 95th St., N. Y. C. RIverside 9-2900

CARE FOR CHILDREN

RELIABLE mother will give loving care to babies or children in her own home by the hour or day; reasonable terms. Flushing 9-2381-W (L. I., N. Y.).

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
30 E 10th St., New York City ST. 9-6802
Also our new shop at
HOTEL PARK CRESCENT VALET
150 Riverside Drive Schuyler 4-5800

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510 Adele F. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT 26 West Street, Boston.

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ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church. Sale, $1.69 and $1.98 up.

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TOEPFER-ANDERSON, Promotion Service, Inc., 220 E. 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising, Typewriting letters, Filling-in Mimeographing, Multigraphing, Addressing, Hand Signature, Facsimile Signature, Folding, Enclosing, Sealing, Stamping, Mailing, Printing Facsimile letters, Elite or Pica Type reproduced in any color, Multigraphed or Flat Bed Process. Tel. Va. 3-7186.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

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Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (30 minutes from New York City)—Selling at sacrifice, 10-room stucco house, choice neighborhood; convenient R. R. Station, school, church. Write 14 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 0386.

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—An attractively furnished room, with board; private house; select neighborhood; transportation to station. Phone Oak 9381

STRATTON INN
Brookline, Mass., 1754 Beacon Street
Pleasant rooms; meals optional; reasonable rates. Telephone LONgwood 8737.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St., near Berkeley—Large front room, also smaller room, in private home. Kenmore 1756.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished room in comfortable home, centrally located, hot water heat, 184 Washington St. Hempstead 8208.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusually attractive, homelike, outside bedliving room, meals optional; convenient transportation and church. DeCAMP.

N. Y. C. 567 Fort Washington Ave., 186th (5-C)—Large, beautiful room, adjoining bath; new building; only roomer; bus, subway; single $8, double $10. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th)—Attractive, outside kitchenette, elevator, running water; transients; $5-$7. EN. 2-3718 (Apt. 4-B).

N. Y. C., 1653 St. Nicholas Ave.—Furnished front room, private entrance; gentleman or couple; near subway, bus; reasonable. Jurgens.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman desires unfurnished room kitchenette. c/o Mrs. Armatage, 400 W 124th St., New York City. MO. 2-2466.

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DANE & MURPHY, INC.—Shampooing, dust cleaning repairing, storage; Oriental and domestic rugs; call for and deliver. 156 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Butler, houseman, married 29 years old, pleasing personality, good habits, excellent table service; 11 years in one home; best of reference; Christian Scientists preferred. E. C. MOORE, 30 Park Ave., Apartment 2.

STEADY, reliable, experienced chauffeur, handy man, painting, repairs, also cook; work by day or week Box W-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young woman desires housework, no Sundays, sleep out; reliable, conscientious, willing CLARICE BRATHWAITE, 212A Macon St. Slocum 6-7953. (Colored.)

COOK—Houseworker, colored; adults (small family); city only. Call Friday-Saturday-Sunday, Edgecombe 4-1290, Excellent references.

HOUSEKEEPER with boy four years, wishes position with small family, refined adults or business couple. Write Box L-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TORONTO, ONT.—Mature woman of varied successful office, club, teaching, and domestic experience desires salaried position. MRS. MOLLER, M. A., 1163 Bay St. KI. 7322.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman, experienced switchboard operator, receptionist and office clerk, desires position; Boston or vicinity preferred. Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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N. TONAWANDA, N. Y., Beresford M. Wells pianist, accompanist, teacher. Accompanist of Rubenstein Chorus of Buffalo. 55 Falconer St. Ton. 123.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

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One of Hundreds of the Spectacular Features in
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76th MILL END SALE
•
Sale of Advance Spring Dresses
$5
for misses and women
SECOND FLOOR

Last Chance! SALE
FUR COATS
All winter's lowest prices. Sale ends Saturday. Second floor.
MEIGS

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

The Choicest of Delicatessen Foods
at
LIEDLE'S
48 WOOD AVENUE

BEARDSLEY'S SHIRRED EGG DISH
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
362-364 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 632

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

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Snow Without—
And the aroma of good old fashioned hash—what could tempt your appetite more completely.
But Be Sure It's
PRUDENCE HASH
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Coombs
LEADING FLORIST
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

And Advertised in This Paper

Books published by the Doubleday-Doran Co. are obtainable at
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

RAISIN BREAD
(Cinnamon Flavor)
12c and 16c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

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Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

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MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street, West of Washington

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for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
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726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

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Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

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FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

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79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
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89-445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

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ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
Specializing in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
Established 1900

MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

GODFREY'S
SERVICE STATION
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Tires
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CROWN and HIGH STREETS

WALK-OVER SHOES
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

BENEDICT & COE 851 TEMPLE ST. COAL
We Deserve a Trial
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Please mention Monitor
Phone 5-4116

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

C. FRED WASHBURN
Real Estate
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Room 2, Bacon Block, 130 State St.
Phone 5112 *Notary Public*

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Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

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Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

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100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

January Is Appreciation Month at Miller's!
Bringing You Bargains in Fine Merchandise!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

87th Semi-Annual Clearance of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
New York City Office, 597 Lexington Ave.

WILSON R. BOUTON
Successor to
THE LYMAN HOYT'S SON & CO.
Funeral Directors
80 Prospect Street Telephone 4-3175

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
11½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

WATERBURY

New Year's Resolution
•
RESOLVED THAT
PERRYS
Do All
My Laundering
Rug Cleaning
and
Zoric Dry Cleaning
41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

"Pequot" Sheets
90x108, 81x108, 81x99
and "Martex" Towels
Reduced in Our
Great January Sale!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Watson Sterling
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

Entertain Your Friends
MONOPOLY
has taken the country by storm
$2.00 and $3.00
•
Davis and Nye's Book Store
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THE FRED J. WOOD COAL CO.
WILLIAM W. WOOD FRANK L. WOOD
758 EAST MAIN STREET
Coal, Coke and Charcoal
Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
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Watch for Our
Diamond Jubilee Specials
Each Week
Every one is an extraordinary bargain
The Miller & Peck Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

VAN RAALTE
Silk Stockings

We like to sell them to you because we know that you are buying the nicest SILK STOCKINGS to be had

They are beautiful in quality—beautiful in looks and at the most sensible prices.

They come in all weights from the sheerest chiffons to the heavy service weight, and in every new, fashionable shade.

They have two special features, too, that add to their desirability.

FLEXTOP—
a dainty welt design imparting inches of extra stretch to the top.

FLEXTOE—
of course at the tip, for perfect fit.

Prices—
$1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.95
We are Exclusive Agents in Waterbury for
Van Raalte Silk Stockings
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 Lexington Market
Baltimore, Maryland

R. M. CROUSE S. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

NEW YORK

ALBANY

January Sale of Pequot Sheets and Cases
PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOWCASES
72x108 in. } $1.49
81x99 in. } each
63x99 in. $1.29 72x99 in. $1.39
63x108 in. $1.39 81x108 in. $1.59
Cases 45x36 in. 35c each
Specially Priced for January Only
MUSLINS—BASEMENT STORE
John G. Myers Co.

JANUARY
The Month of Genuine Bargains in All Departments
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 BROADWAY Albany 3-7212

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

AINSLIE HEWETT Inc.
The Place You Have Always Hoped to Find
Dining Room in the Wellington Hotel

Holmes Bros.
FLORISTS
20 Steuben Street Greenhouses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

NELLY DON Dresses
First Springtime Fashions
Sizes 14 to 44; Priced $1.95 to $10.95
Available in Binghamton only at
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

SALE CONTINUES
I. Miller, Foot Saver, Vitality, Bostonians, Florsheim.
I. MILLER HOSIERY
79c Pair—Two Pair $1.50

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

You Will Save
on purchases made this month. Our finest fur-trimmed coats greatly reduced for clearance. Needed household items such as Kenwood Blankets and Utica percale sheets at large savings in January.
at McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
Builders' Supplies
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472 1473 TUCKAHOE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel 4545

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

LILLIAN JACKMAN
DRESS and HAT SHOP
Dresses $5.95 to $10.95
Hats $1.95 to $3.95
65 PONDFIELD ROAD ROOM 9

The Bible:
Beacon Light of History
By DR. GILMORE
Other Monitor-advertised books may be purchased here also.
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD

COAL WOOD OIL
GRAMATAN FURNACE FUEL OILS
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
56 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel 6260-6261

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Alterations *Repair Work*
John Gould
CONTRACTOR *and* BUILDER
Masonry—Carpentry—Painting
46 BURLINGTON AVE. PA. 8813

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Miraclecare
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
D & H Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving
292 WOHLERS AVE. GA. 0193

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 8480
Complete Lines of Choice
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
We Deliver

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

ELMIRA

MONARCH *Finer* FOODS
K. F. SMITH
536 Penna. Ave. Dial 2-2452 Free Delivery

GLOVERSVILLE

BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.
Annual Shoe Sale
in Full Swing
Prices Greatly Reduced
January Sale of Sales
Now in Progress
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Diamonds . . . $25.00 to $600.00
Watches . . . . $12.50 to $ 75.00
Jewelry . . . . . $1.00 up
Lelong Perfume . . . . . $1.50 up
R. A. Heggie Bro. & Co.
JEWELERS

JONES DAIRY LUNCH SANDWICHES

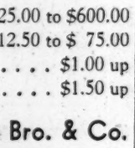
ATWATER'S
MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOR MEN—$1.95
•
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

Rollins Runstop Silk Hosiery, 79c, $1.00, $1.25 a pair; Trillium Silk Underwear, $1.98, $2.98; Slips, Step-ins and Combinations.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Entertain GUESTS
at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel 3498

JAMESTOWN

JANUARY
A Month of Clearance Sales at



Abrahamson-Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Ri. 2064

LARCHMONT

The Smart Shop of Westchester
Permanent Waves Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH 2521 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

SHEFFIELD FARMS CO.
Groceries and Fruits
1044 Broadway, Woodmere, L. I.
D. BENSON, *Mgr.*
Phone Orders Promptly Delivered
FRANKLIN 1535

FLUSHING

PASTEL ALPACA DRESSES
for immediate wear.
$10.95
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
116 John Street
Beekman 3-3334—Flushing 9-9567

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
If's here AEROTYPE Esso
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219 .23@

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-80 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000

FREEPORT

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Phone Freeport 7327

COAL
Weight — Quality — Service
F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Just Phone
We Do the Rest
Phone FREEPORT 3698

GREAT NECK

JOIN OUR 1936 CHRISTMAS CLUB
25c to $5.00 a week will give you $12.50 to $250 next Christmas.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1917

Moving?
ACROSS THE STREET
or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd TEL DAY NIGHT GREAT NECK 549

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1918
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 463
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

"SAFETY-TESTED"
USED CARS

YOUR PRICE
YOUR TERMS
MANY MAKES
MANY MODELS

Mack Markowitz, Inc.
Mineola—Hempstead—Freeport
Open Evenings—Sundays

JACKSON HEIGHTS

To the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

We extend the SEASON'S GREETINGS and express our profound appreciation for your good will.

We cordially invite the continued pleasure of serving you in the future as in the past.

Keffas Bros. Flowers

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted
$2.95 up

RADIOS
Sales — Service
Electric Appliances
Modernage Utilities, Inc.
40-24 82nd Street Hav. 9-8554
Opposite Jackson Theatre

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service
3760 82nd St New 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

JAMAICA

John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Coats made to order at no extra charge
Repairing Remodeling
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0100

LITTLE NECK

Are You Having a Party?
For 8 or for 80, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
DREVES 253-24 Northern Blvd.
We Deliver Tel. Bayside 2534

LYNBROOK

JANUARY SPECIAL
Deckle Edge Vellum Printed Stationery, 100 sheets, 100 envelopes, popular sizes. Large bi-fold sheet or folded note size. White paper only. Either size furnished with name and address on paper and envelope; or large or small monogram on the paper only. Blue ink.
A $2.00 Value for $1.00
Price applies to purchases at store.
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn. 831

Frederick's Delicatessen
We also stock many Monitor Advertised Products
For Economy
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
76 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn. 635-R

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Phone LYNBROOK 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH, *Jeweler*
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
Substantial savings in seasonable Apparel for Boys and Youths.
ADELSON'S
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SHOP
69 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn. 6327
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JOHN WATTS
Choice MEATS
and PROVISIONS
Headquarters for
HOMEMADE
SAUSAGE MEAT
Established Over Thirty Years
87 Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Telephone LYNBROOK 8422

PHONE LYNBROOK 4569
WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

TALFOR'S

Bicycles
Repairing
Locksmith
Ice Skates
Sharpened
104 Atlantic Avenue Lyn. 6688

MRS. SPITZER *Registered Corsetier*
Special Corset Sale for January
14 and 16 in. Side Hook Girdle 2.00
15-in. Semi-Step-in Zipper Girdle, all sizes 2.00
Corselet with or without inner belt ... 2.00
Garments Valued at 4.00
Free alterations on any price garment.
67 Atlantic Avenue, Cor. Sunrise Highway

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
S. & W. Canned Goods
FANCY POULTRY
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
TEL. PATCHOGUE 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders Called for and Delivered

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN

Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001
We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
Heinz Food Products

PETERS & ANGELBECK
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0279
All Orders Promptly Delivered

JAHN'S
SODA — CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to K-K-O*
Phone Rich Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY AND GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone Applegate 3778

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10113
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
DELICATESSEN

19 N. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060

CLEARANCE
HATS — DRESSES
At our usual attractive reductions
Frances
95 FRONT STREET
Tel. Rockville Ctr. 5514

Permanent Wave
of
Distinction

PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd. Tel. Rockville Centre 21

WHITESTONE

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977—Fl. 9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Quality and Service Since 1879

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Housewares Hardware
Paints
Electric Refrigerators
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280-1281

HAWKIN'S
Est. 1916
Jeweler — Watchmaker
82 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Specializing
Fine Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing

MOUNT VERNON

MONARCH
***Finer* FOODS**
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

SCRANTON & DELAWARE COAL CORP.
EGG COAL 12.00
NUT " 12.25
STOVE 12.50
PEA 10.50
TEL. OAK 0200

The Salon of Distinction
Marcel Waving, Permanent Waving, Manicuring
DOLL HOSPITAL
Miss Marie Scheier
10 FISKE PLACE Tel. OAkwood 9699

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421

59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0958
Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
113 4TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

CHRIS W. CARL
13 East Second Street
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals
A Complete Electrical Service

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

THE **ARCH PRESERVER SHOE**
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

"NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The most HEAT, with the least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
370 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
New Rochelle 6160 Enterprise 7002

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

Attractively Boxed for Gifts. Clever Favors for the Holidays. Cakes. Pies. Plum Puddings.
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5711

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

JANUARY CORSET SALE
15% to 30% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

WESTCHESTER FLORISTS
Incorporated
JAMES MEGALE, Manager
522 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 3610
Branches
White Plains, Mount Vernon, Rye

Puritan Market
Edwin P. Longhurst
(Former Mgr. Ferguson's Meat Dept.)
Highest Grade Meats and Poultry
"Free Delivery and On Time"
97 Centre Ave New Rochelle 4640
(Proctor Building)

RADIO
Sales and Service
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

SOLD
RENTED
REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All-American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909
Raymond 9-5969 2356 University Ave.

Renee
AN INTIMATE AND DIFFERENT
BEAUTY SALON VALENTINE SPECIAL!!!
Give Her a Gift Certificate for a Permanent Wave
Our $7.50 Wave for $5.00.
GENUINE NESTLE AND FREDERICS

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

MOVING
SALE!!
CLOSING OUT
Watches, Rings, Costume Jewelry
At—or Below—Cost Price
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Trixy Fashion Foundation Garments

A JOY GIVER TO THE WEARER
Your representative will call to display these garments.
If you wish to make an appointment no obligation, phone
MRS. SENHOLZI
ATLANTIC 5-5983
Before 9 A. M.—After 5 P. M.

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
3319 Farragut Road
Mansfield 6-5387

HILDA WYNANDS
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture
3 Special Items, $1.00
Monday to Thursday

276 72ND STREET SHORE ROAD 5-9190

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191
• PLUMBING and HEATING
• OIL BURNERS

Fred Winterson
• Midwood 8-0267
2442 NOSTRAND AVE.

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Ave. Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

ANDREW J. SCHAEFFER
Choice Meats and Poultry
Butter, Eggs, Preserves and Canned Goods

430 TOMPKINS AVENUE
Tel. STerling 3-6470

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Three Branches in Brooklyn, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SHORE ROAD 5-1600
7501 FIFTH AVENUE

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

Manhattan

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI 2-5900

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night; TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

PORT CHESTER

January White Sale
"CANNON"
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
63 x 90—89c 72 x 99—99c
63 x 99—94c 72 x 108—1.09
72 x 90—94c 81 x 99—1.09
PILLOW CASES
42 x 36—27c 45 x 36—29c
Mail and telephone orders filled.
KAPLAN'S
Department Store, Inc., 36-40 N. Main St.
Tel. P. C. 2100 *Free Delivery*

POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
B. WITZORK—C. HOAG, *Owners*
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry—Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work Moderate Prices
PHONE 644

SALTFORD *says*—
Share your happiness. Say it with FLOWERS.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Everyone is Playing MONOPOLY
A Complete Stock of MONOPOLY
$1.95 to $5.00
•
3rd Floor
Luckey Platt & Co.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
OPEN SUNDAYS
Take advantage of giving the family a treat.

Every day is a good day for something different at
The Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET POUGHKEEPSIE

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

AUTO and FIRE INSURANCE
•
15% to 25%
SAVINGS
For More Than 20 Years
Write to Us for Rates
•
E. S. Bohachek
INCORPORATED
Clinton Avenue at Court Street
Rochester, N. Y.
A 30-Year-Old Insurance Agency

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Semi-Annual Clearance Sales
reductions throughout the store
78 Clinton Avenue South

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
Swift's Branded Beef
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 South Avenue Monroe 3502

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

DO NOT suffer the cares of an uncertain morrow to overwhelm the day which it is in our power to enjoy at leisure.
—DE LENANCOUR

Daily Features

IF YOU want your neighbor to know what the Christ spirit will do for him, let him see what it has done for you.
—HENRY WARD BEECHER

Cartoons of the Week

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

"The State of the Union"

—Chicago Herald and Examiner

An Oasis

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

A Chance to Be a Hero

—Sykes in Newark Ledger

On the Run

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

It's the Mediterranean Cruise Season

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 48

From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Israel (cont'd)

Jonah (862 B. C.)

Son of Amittai, from the town of Gath-hepher, in the tribe of Zebulun, II Ki. 14:25; Jonah 1:1

Prophesied for Israel under Jeroboam II, II Ki. 14:24-25.

Having prophesied to Israel, he was sent to Nineveh; an unwilling missionary; displeased that the city was spared on repentance, Jon. 1:2-3; 3:2-4, 10; 4:11

Nineveh under Shalmaneser II had defeated Ahab and forced Jehu to pay tribute, hence was Israel's enemy

Jonah tried to flee from Jehovah to Tarshish in Spain; caught in a storm; thrown into the sea; taken up by a fish; carried ashore, 1:3-15, 17; 2:10

The prophet's second commission to go to Nineveh; his obedience; the repentance of Nineveh, ch. 3

Jonah's displeasure; the shelter-ing gourd, ch. 4

Amos the Prophet (787 B. C.)

A native of Tekoa in Judah, prophesying in the days of Uzziah, king of Judah, and Jeroboam II, king of Israel, Amos 1:1

He was of the tribe of Judah; a herdsman; a cultivator of sycamore trees, not of a prophetic family, 1:1; 7:14-15

Call direct from God, 7:15

Prophesied mainly for Israel in the northern kingdom, 1:1-2; 2:6; 3:13; 4:1, 5, 12; 5:1, 4; 7:8-9; 8:2; 9:7

Incidentally of Judah, 2:4-5; 3:1; 9:11

Accused of treason and ordered away by the priest Amaziah, 7:10-13

Amos related his commission and pronounced a judgment on Amaziah, 7:14-17

(Time and manner of death unknown)

The judgment on Judah and Israel were fulfilled, as to Judah, in the 70 years' captivity; as to Israel, in the worldwide dispersion

Guess Again Answers (17)

1. Yes; it is about eight miles northeast of Jerusalem, about 65 miles southeast of Nazareth.
2. Yes. The exploit referred to was the single-handed capture of 35 machine guns and 132 German soldiers.
3. No. The area of Nebraska is 77,520 sq. mi., and that of Kansas is 82,158 sq. mi.
4. No. The population of Nebraska is 1,395.000, and that of Kansas is 1,905,000.
5. Yes.
6. Yes. The name is pronounced *Bar-bay'-doze.*
7. No. Better say "best of all," or "better than any other." "Any" is singular, virtually equivalent to "one."
8. No. All are correctly spelled.
9. No; they are homonyms.
10. No. Lemuel Gulliver was the imaginary hero of the satirical romance written by Swift.

Guess Again

17

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Jericho nearer to Jerusalem than to Nazareth? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
2. Is it true that Marshal Foch regarded an exploit by Sergeant York as the greatest feat accomplished by any noncommissioned officer during the World War? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
3. Is Nebraska larger in area than Kansas? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
4. Is the population of Nebraska larger than that of Kansas? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
5. Does the island of Trinidad have a natural "pitch lake" yielding asphalt? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
6. Is "Barbados" properly accented on the second syllable? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
7. "This book is the best of any on our list." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
8. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: cotillion, millennium, vermilion, vanilla, Manila? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
9. Are "site," "sight," and "cite" antonyms? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
10. Did Lemuel Gulliver write "Gulliver's Travels"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

The Road

"High wages and best materials are the only roads to low prices."—*Henry Ford.*

Old-Fashioned Variety

"Nothing short of common sense can save the country."—*Gov. Alf M. Landon, Kansas.*

This Year

"This will be a good year for those who have made up their minds to make it so. It will probably be a poor year for those who will sit and wait for somebody else to make it good for them."—*Henry Ford.*

On Seeking Good

"More and more our people understand and seek the greater good of the greater number."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Orderly and Attractive Closets

THE neighbor of a young woman who had a flair for orderly and artistic closets, suggested that she come, rearrange and systematize her closets and pantry, which always seemed to be untidy. This young woman went to work in her neighbor's home joyfully, and soon found a place for everything, and everything in its place.

Bed linens were marked and arranged according to sizes. Gay-looking shoe bags were placed on the inside of wardrobe doors. With the aid of inexpensive edgings and chintz, the closets were made into things of beauty.

One very spacious closet was lined with cretonne (held by thumbtacks); and an old dresser which had been discarded was painted, placed in this closet, and found most useful.

Bias tape, in shades to harmonize with color scheme of the kitchen, was thumbtacked in crisscross design, on the inside of glass cupboard doors—back of which was displayed a pretty arrangement of dishes.

The neighbor was greatly pleased with the transformation, and in turn recommended this artistic young woman, who soon had plenty of employment which she found interesting and remunerative. Mrs. A. G.

Daily Anecdote

Printing Comes to England

BEFORE printing was practiced in Europe, except at Mainz and Haarlem, King Henry VI, on advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, sent a confidential agent in disguise to Flanders. The agent knew that several strangers had been imprisoned in Haarlem by the suspicious inhabitants, so he did not venture into the city. From a safe vantage place outside he succeeded, by means of heavy bribes, in smuggling a printer, Frederic Corsellis, aboard a ship.

Corsellis was taken to England where, under guard, he was sent to Oxford. There, under constant watch, he was compelled to divulge what he knew of the art of printing. Thus, according to tradition, was printing introduced into England.

Exploring New Heights

To the Monitor Camera Club from Dean Burch, Tulsa, Okla.

Johnnie Bear Poses for the Camera Man

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: It isn't what you earn that makes contentment. It is spending a little bit less.

Detroit Free Press: When a man wishes to say no and yet dodge responsibility for it he says he will talk it over with his wife.

Portland Oregonian: Simile—As unworried as the writer of press cutlines, who gets Annette's name under a photo of Yvonne.

Detroit Free Press: The Ethiopian chief gets followers merely by feeding them. The game of politics seems much the same everywhere.

St. Louis Times-Star: It should be easy for any Government to please the people. All they want is lower taxes and large appropriations.

Nashville Tennessean: Funny thing was the country found itself just too busy to take that breathing spell.

San Francisco Chronicle: Every student of public speaking at Harvard is required to make an after-dinner speech. "I'll pay for this, boys!" is always a winner.

New Yorker: Secretary Roper assures the nation that the Roosevelt Administration does not intend to kill the profit system. If the profit system will only come back, all will be forgiven.

El Paso World News: The stock market is again soaring and our fellow countrymen are investing confidently. If they ever read of another black Friday, they trust it will be in Robinson Crusoe.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Special Meetings

Question: Our bylaws read: "The notice of any special meeting shall specify the purpose for which it is called." Would it be correct to add to the purpose for which the meeting is called: "and any other business that may come up"? For instance: "A special meeting of this society is called for Nov. 8 at 8 p. m., to take up the problem of heating, and any other business that may come up."

Answer: A strict interpretation of the bylaws would make such additional clause improper, since it attempts to circumvent the bylaw. While the purpose of a special meeting may not always be to transact business, business to be transacted is certainly part of the purpose and, under the rule, should be specifically stated in the call. If, after the call is sent, some question should arise that needs immediate action, two courses are open: (1) Action could be taken if the question is not of such importance that attendance might have been affected by notice sufficiently to change the action. (2) An important question could be considered informally, but action would have to be ratified at a later meeting. If the general desire of the organization is to be free to consider any question that may come up, the bylaw should be changed.

For the Scrapbook

Wonder is involuntary praise.—*Young.*

Grace

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts, and warm hand-shakes, these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.—*Hall.*

Union

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no dissension hinder government.
—*Shakespeare.*

Sympathy

No character was ever rightly understood until it had been first regarded with a certain feeling, not of tolerance only, but of sympathy—*Carlyle.*

In Lighter Vein

For Round Notes

He was showing a friend around his ultra-modern house.

"There are lots of points about it that I like," said the candid friend, "and there are some that I do not understand. Why, for instance, the round hole in the front door?"

"Oh, that's for circular letters."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

How Old Is "Fresh"?

For Sale—Strictly fresh eggs, 35 cents doz.; call at Hall's Antique & Gift Shop.—*Winsted* (Conn.) *paper.*

For the Neighbors

"Anne," said the mistress of the house, "I notice you have been taking our empty grapefruit skins home with you. What do you do with them?"

The Negro maid looked up at the mistress with a sheepish grin.

"Yes, ma'am," she admitted, "I'se been carrying 'em home. I think they make my garbage can look so stylish."—*Tit-Bits.*

Overheard in the Office

"Are you going to see the old year out and the new year in?"

"Yes, if it comes in before 9:30."

Well—Which Is It?

The film magnate was describing his latest picture.

"My boy," he said, "it's tremendous! It's magnificent! It's mastadonic! It's *mediocre!*"—*Tit-Bits.*

Forgive the Pun

"I understand that your husband's salary isn't so 'hot.' "

"Yes, but we both blow it."

The Test

In the course of a lecture held in a police school, an elderly man came into the room, said a few words to the lecturer, and then left. The lecturer turned to his pupils—husky policemen, toughened by frequent encounters with gunmen—and commanded: "Take your notebooks and write me a lightning description of that man. Special marks will be given for a correct account of which hand he held his stick in."

Of the 42 pupils, 17 gave the left hand and 22 the right. Three declared their inability to name the hand.

The man carried no stick!

Ahem!

A woman from the city was visiting in a small town, and one day, while doing her marketing, she asked the butcher how he happened to choose his business.

He hesitated a moment and then said: "Well, I don't know. But I always was fond of animals."

Free Overcoats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

OVERCOATS—700 free to men unemployed. Apply 8 a. m. Friday. Gateway Loan and Sporting Goods, 1330 Main.

YEAR after year the foregoing advertisement appears in the personal columns of the daily papers of Kansas City.

A queue of men begins forming in front of the address given on the night before the date named; and many of these needy ones remain all night in order to receive a warm coat at the hands of the kind donor.

Moving tales could be told of the consideration and gentle regard for the needs of those who apply. It is to be regretted that those in line always outnumber the supply of coats; but the fruits of the loving thought-taking for his brother by this generous merchant are without end.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Or, nor (F. W.)—The correspondent writes:

I should like to have the rules with regard to the use of "or" and "nor." That "neither . . . nor" and "either . . . or" go together, I know. Sometimes, however, "nor" should be used instead of "or"—in cases for which I have no rule. Usually the sound tells me which to use; but the ear is not to be relied upon. For example, I should say:

(1) "I did not see him or hear him."

(2) "I never saw him or heard him."

(3) "I have no idea how he looks or how he acts."

Should the last sentence be: "I have no idea how he looks nor how he acts?"

Some writers have mistakenly assumed that if "nor" were to be substituted for "or" in sentences such as F. W. submits, a "double negative" would be perpetrated. The double negative to be avoided appears in constructions such as: "I haven't no money"; "I haven't never sc him"; "She hasn't hardly a friend left"; etc.

"Nor" may follow "no" in a series when emphasis is desired for the term introduced by "nor." "I did not see him or hear him" is a simple declaration. But let us assume that you are on the witness stand, and you are asked to testify as to whether you were aware of the presence of a certain person on a certain dark night. You wouldn't be expected to see him; but did you hear him? If you were to say, "I did not see him nor hear him," you would emphasize the fact that you were in no way cognizant of his presence.

So too in Nos. (2) and (3), we can conceive of situations involving a proper use of "nor" instead of "or."

To sum up: "Or" follows "no" when the words in the series are simple equivalents ("no money or credit," "no men or women," "no cats or dogs"). "Nor" may follow "no" when the last word in the series is an important alternative ("no money nor a bit of food in the house," "no water in the garden nor a drop to drink"). Note, in conclusion, the effect Mrs. Eddy achieves in: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 468).

Punctuation in salutation of letter (F. W.)—The correspondent inquires whether one should use "Dear Sir," or "Dear Sir:" as a salutation.

In ordinary business correspondence, in America at least, the comma has given way to the colon in the salutation. Of course, on the theory that the salutation is to a letter what a nominative of address is to a sentence ("George, are you there?"), a comma is logical; and it is in widespread use after the salutation in personal correspondence.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'A Little Education Is a Dangerous Thing'*

By LE PELLEY

WHO DO YOU THINK IS THE SMARTEST PERSON IN THE WORLD ?
HYMIE DOBSON
No — I MEAN AMONG GROWN-UP PEOPLE
WELL THEN— MY DAD
WHY ?
SQWOSH
BECAUSE HE'S HAD SO MUCH EDUCATION ! HE TOLD ME HE WAS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL THREE YEARS LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FELLOW IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Clever—If It Works*

By CARMACK

Well, the Boss finally bought us something with the dollar the lady gave us for finding her necklace, and what do you suppose it was? A dandy new collar for Jerry —
And a new rubber ball and other playthings for a toy box the Boss has made for me —
"I'm going to put it in the corner of the sun parlor," he said, "and anytime you want something to play with you'll know where to find it" —
Which is what I'd call a pretty slick idea!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Whose Budget?

"BUDGETS," said Gladstone, "are not merely matters of arithmetic, but in a thousand ways go to the root of prosperity of individuals, the relation of classes, and the strength of kingdoms." The United States is being reminded of this on every side in connection with the fiscal estimates just communicated to Congress by President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The President's official budget message put a seemingly hopeful face on the situation for a time. But it appears now that relief will take something like another $1,500,000,000, that the loss of processing taxes may entail anywhere from $700,000,000 to more than twice that amount, and that the veterans' bonus may add $2,000,000,000 or more to the nation's indebtedness, all this together pushing the public debt probably above $36,000,000,000.

Until now the public has rightly laid to President Roosevelt the responsibility for the fiscal situation of the Government. It has been on his initiative or with his approval that public works and other appropriations have been made which carried the debt above its previous peak. But now there is reached a point at which Congress is more willing to spend what the Treasury has not yet collected than is the President. This is in the immediate payment of the veterans' bonus.

Herein is indicated a weakness of the American financial planning system. Theoretically the United States has had since 1921 an executive budget. That is, the President, through a budget director, gathers the estimates of the various departments, sifts them down to his own recommendations and conveys the whole to Congress. He is presumed to lay out a fiscal plan for the Government in which over a reasonable period income and outgo will balance and the needs of the nation for governmental services will at the same time be met.

But if the executive branch presents a program for the utmost in expenditures that it considers the revenues and credit will wisely stand, and then the legislative branch votes not only all of those appropriations but also some substantial ones of its own devising, the result is an overdraft for which the Executive cannot be held altogether accountable and for which the whole country may have to foot an uncomfortable bill. The bonus is not the only example of this; it happened less conspicuously in Congress's gradual whittling away of virtually all the savings made in the economy bill at the opening of President Roosevelt's Administration, and it has happened in the case of pork-barrel bills for post office buildings, river and harbor improvements and other purposes in other administrations.

In his book, "The Budget in Governments of Today," A. E. Buck, technical adviser to the United States Budget Bureau, indicates this as one of the principal reasons why budgeting results are so unsatisfactory and deficiencies so common in the Federal Government and in most American states. A similarly bad situation exists in the French Government, where Parliament and its Finance Committee so readily override the efforts of a ministry to effect a balanced account.

In Great Britain the Parliament has bound itself by its own rules to abide strictly by the list of expenditures proposed by the Ministry. Without the executive's consent it may not modify these except to reduce them.

Mr. Buck quotes the French economist, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, as saying: "There are some sciences so lofty and serene that they leave in peace those who are not concerned with them, but finance is not one of these; it has a way of taking terrible revenge upon nations and upon individuals who neglect or despise it." A fundamental question facing the American people is whether they want to continue a kind of two-headed fiscal planning that often divides responsibility and defeats itself, or whether they want a real executive budget.

Agreement—With a Difference

TO DISAGREE is sometimes to agree, and to agree may be to disagree. Which paradox is best explained by comparing the views of two American statesmen on the rights of neutrals when war threatens.

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, 1801:

> War between two nations cannot diminish the rights of the rest of the world remaining at peace. . . . Shall two nations turning tigers, break up in one instant the peaceable relations of the whole world? Reason and nature clearly pronounce that the neutral is to go on in the enjoyment of all its rights, that its commerce remains free, not subject to the jurisdiction of another, nor consequently its vessels to search, or to inquiries whether their contents are the property of an enemy, or are of those which have been called contraband of war.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, 1935:

> Armed conflict in any part of the world cannot but have undesirable and adverse effects in every part of the world. All nations have the right to ask that any and all issues between whatsoever nations, be resolved by pacific means. Every nation has the right to ask that no nations subject it and other nations to the hazards and uncertainties that must inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two.

There is a curious sort of agreement here, Jefferson felt, and Mr. Hull feels, that no belligerent nation or nations have the right to inconvenience and endanger other nations through policies of war. Only between Jefferson and Mr. Hull stretch 135 years of lesson-packed history, so that where the one would in wartime demand for his nation the right to trade even in war supplies without interference, the other would assert his nation's and all nations' right to trade in a world free from war.

The Sense of Taking Part

DEMOCRATIC leaders can study with profit a method recently devised and utilized by Soviet Russia's rulers to inculcate in workers of every kind a sense of the part which their work plays in the advancement of their country. By a curious anomaly, modern European dictators have understood more clearly than most democratic leaders the tremendous social importance of arousing in their peoples a feeling that they are active participants in the work of society.

The year's end in Russia was marked by a continuous procession from all parts of the Soviet Union to Moscow of workers' delegations, selected from those who had done the most and the best work during 1935. These workers came to report to the Government their accomplishments, to discuss with Government leaders their successes and their failures, and to devise ways and means of improving during the coming year their own work and that of the groups they represent.

The Kremlin invited to Moscow representatives of the most humble as well as the more impressive occupations. The delegations included milkmaids, tractor drivers and cotton pickers, as well as engineers and executives and artists. The humble workers were as cordially received as the most distinguished. They traveled in style, they were greeted at railway stations as important visitors, and were accorded official receptions and met and talked with Joseph Stalin and his principal associates. Newspapers, the radio, news reels fully recorded their journeys and emphasized that every occupation, however lowly it may seem to be, makes an important contribution to the country's progress.

It requires little imagination to comprehend the impression made by such receptions, not only upon those selected as delegates, but upon all workers. Every milkmaid in Russia may well feel vicariously honored by the Kremlin's reception for a group of milkmaids. Every tractor driver may be trusted to read with attention the Moscow discussions of means for improving such work. Each of these groups doubtless feels a new sense of participation in something larger than the routine of their daily work.

This device, perfected by Soviet dictators, offers a valuable suggestion to democratic leaders. Have the latter neglected to impress upon their own milkmaids and tractor drivers a sense of the privileges they possess as citizens of democratic countries, of their duties in a democracy, of the part their work plays in human progress? If so, they have overlooked the cultivation of a vital social force.

"—of His Own Initiative"

A CIRCULAR letter by A. M. Loomis, secretary of the National Dairy Union, accompanies a statement by Representative Karl Stefan of Nebraska opposing the movement to repeal the 3-cents-a-pound import tax on coconut oil —allegedly for the benefit of the soap manufacturers. That it would also benefit the Filipino producers and help to implement their independence is not mentioned. Mr. Stefan believes that to repeal this tax would flood the United States with Philippine coconut oil, to the detriment of farmers who produce butter, lard, cottonseed oil or other fats.

In transmitting to the press these sentiments Mr. Stefan had earlier communicated to his congressional colleagues, Mr. Loomis makes this comment: "A most interesting fact about this particular statement is that Congressman Stefan prepared it entirely of his own initiative."

Any deductions to be drawn from this sentence need not be invidious to either of the gentlemen named. But it does seem a striking commentary on the prevalence of pressure groups and lobbying organizations that the fact a congressman devised and issued a statement "of his own initiative" is considered exceptional enough for enthusiastic remark.

"ALL dressed up and no place to go" seems to be the predicament of George Hamilton Munro, a retired accountant's clerk in England. He has succeeded to one of the oldest titles in Scotland, an ancient barony which brings him neither lands nor money. So the twelfth baronet and thirtieth Baron of Foulis and thirty-seventh chief of the Clan Munro, having no Scottish castle to which he can repair, expects to remain in the pleasant little town of Guildford, Surrey, consoling himself probably with the reflection that any English home is a castle. At any rate he is more happily situated than the impecunious peer who caused Londoners to gape thirty years ago by perambulating the streets turning the crank of a barrel-organ.

Woman on the Go

Book News of the Day

BROADLY speaking, there are two groups of prose writers—stylists, who write chiefly for the exquisite satisfaction of unfolding their ideas in beautiful language, and reporters, who, with little time for literary flourishes, record events and meetings too interesting to be consigned to oblivion.

Occasionally the two blend in one author and the result is such a happy coincidence as "North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Mrs. Lindbergh is a poet and delicately treads in metaphor and simile. Gretchen Green, author of THE WHOLE WORLD & COMPANY (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3) should be an artist, for she wields her pen with the imagery of a brush. The distinction between poet and painter is apparent in these two volumes which otherwise bear more than one resemblance. Both are accounts of travel, both have sprung from the obligation to preserve in writing unique experiences, and both are first books.

There are no calculable and infallible scales on which a given book may be weighed and found ponderable or wanting. The human substitute is usually one reviewer's opinion against another's. The autobiography in hand, however, should appeal to nearly every reader, so diverse are its scenes, characters, phases and situations. Almost every paragraph is a vignette, touched off with humor. Yet the action is so swift as very nearly to convert the 300-page series of vignettes into a film. Events flash by in such rapid succession one almost wishes, occasionally, to persuade them to slow motion.

The early scenes of the author's life as daughter of a clergyman with parishes in the South and on Mt. Desert swiftly change to that of a settlement worker in New York, thence to the two-fold job of policewoman and welfare director in Idaho. Next there is Morocco, with Miss Green as a governess. The Florida interlude, purporting to be a vacation, includes running a tea house with Maxfield Parrish, Stefansson and Ruth Bryan Owen for guests. Then India, as secretary to the national poet, Rabindranath Tagore. A visit to China in the poet's party opens the Imperial doors. Later there is America again; Paris, with a course at the Cordon Bleu; a visit to England, and a sojourn as secretary to Mrs. Eustis, founder of the Seeing Eye which trains dogs to guide the blind, operating both in France and America. Possibly most interesting of all are the pages devoted to Miss Green's activities as advance scout for and subsequent companion to Malvina Hoffman, when she journeyed around the world sculpturing types for the Hall of Man.

Throughout, one has the feeling that wherever the author comes, impossible tangles are unraveled and problems solved; that she has in large measure fulfilled the instructions of her good friend, Miss MacLeod, always remembering that she was "an American and a woman," and kept her intelligence active and her spirits high. F. DEG. H.

Gotham Galleon

For Ten Cents

THE city was a strange place, filled with wind, and weird, insubstantial shapes lit fitfully, and the harbor was a waste of fog, swirls of dripping snow and ghost galleons, hurrying among the voices of horns and bells that tumbled one upon another in apprehensive confusion.

One person said, with an indulgent laugh, that it was outlandish to do it on such a night. Another said, "It takes all kinds to make a world," meaning the same thing, and that only very odd people indeed would dream of going out in all the streaming cold of the night for a boat ride.

But we wanted to do something. Not sit at home and listen to the stereotyped mixture of culture, humor, politics and what not of the radio. Not read. Not just sit around and talk. Notwithstanding the beat and whine of the rainy snow against the windows, and the jackal cries of the wind, we wanted to *do* something. Get out. Be active. Pit ourselves against some sort of odds. So, in all the wind, and the rain, and the strange, bated mystery of the thick fog, we went to Staten Island.

Staten Island was a name to me. Vaguely there was something supposed to be humorous about it. Like Hoboken and Oshkosh and Keokuk. I knew that one saw Staten Island coming in on a liner from Europe. The day the Normandie came in on her maiden passage, the nearer shores of Staten Island were smudged darkly with people.

But now it was a raw January night. Snow fell on you and clung and soaked in. One couldn't look straight ahead but must bend against the wind and the driving particles.

There was no need, but we ran noisily down the incline and on to the ferry. A little, clerklike man who put up his umbrella merely to get from the waiting room across the little, open gap to the ferry deck, stared at us primly and looked a little ashamed of our levity. A woman, carrying a beautiful, golden-skinned baby, turned round and shifted the baby so he could get a good look at us, as if we were gazelles, bounding over a veldt. The baby laughed and his mother looked at him doubtfully, as if she wished he weren't going to be the kind to think such people should be encouraged.

* * *

The river was a heap of gray-blue gauze, piled loosely in space. The big cabin of the ferry was warm and literal, filled with strong light, and a sturdy heat from many radiators. People sat down quietly to read their papers. They sat in ones and twos, or even occasional threes, yet all withdrawn from each other. The golden-skinned baby shouted in a random treble.

Bells clanged, men shouted, chains rattled and a gate shot against something hard-sounding. The ferry pushed out promptly into the stream. Business-like. No ghost galleon, at all. A fat, round-ended tub whose business it was to ferry people back and forth over a strip of water, as quickly as possible and for a certain sum.

A man said, "You must see the Statue of Liberty in this fog." A ferry rushed up suddenly, going in the opposite direction, and scudded by like a boy late for school. The sky line—the little lavaliere of golden lights clustered in the lee of the Barge Office whence at daybreak on the morrow customs boats would put out to scurry around among arriving liners off Quarantine, and drop officers who would scribble on papers and say whether people were or were not to come into the country; these were nothing but a smudge of indeterminate light now. Extraordinary, how a sky line, important and beautiful enough to be spoken of with rapture on all the continents of the earth, could be swallowed up and made nothing but the ragged edge of a little town on a prairie, just by a fog, and some dripping snow.

"There's the Statue of Liberty," the man said.

"Where?" Nothing seemed to be anywhere. Nothing seemed to be everywhere. A strange, lilac, breathless nothing, waiting, crouched a little, like an animal wrapped in soft fur, with big paws folded, waiting, silent, watching.

"There. See? See that bit of light? Hear the bell? It's a buoy. Just over there. Now, shut that out of your ears, and look a little to the right, and you'll see a little glow. Not golden. Almost white. And that'll be the statue. . . ."

The golden-skinned baby gave one of his random shouts. A man yawned suddenly, sounding like a fox barking in a copse.

* * *

The statue loomed suddenly out of the lilac nothingness. A long shaft of opaque light. A figure of great height, clad in swirling veils of paper white.

Suddenly, Staten Island was there, looming with a gold-lit coherence out of the mists. Bells rang. People threw down their papers, or folded them neatly, turned up their coat collars, shivered, stamped their feet and prepared to go ashore. The woman with the golden-skinned baby said, sharply, "Now then!" The baby described a vague farewell with its sweatered arm, beamed about in the oncoming haze of sleep and rode like a toy boat at anchor in the crook of his mother's arm.

Five of us had started out on this outlandish excursion, but now our separate responses to the fog, and the night, and the dim sailing across the gauze-inclosed stretch of water, had individualized us; each, thinking of the impressions of the night, was withdrawn now a little into himself.

We went down the hill again, around the wide curve of the avenue, onto the bridge, through the ferry house, onto the ferry.

The fat, snub-nosed ark pulled out from the slip and started like a beagle back across the water to New York.

Ten cents apiece it cost us. We could have stayed at home for nothing, warm, dry, a little staled, by the radio. The radio couldn't have brought us the impressions ten cents had. The fog, the dripping snow, the lap of persistent waters against the hull, the statue eerie in the night, a feeling of space and timelessness. . . . A clock, striking midnight, seemed to indorse us, saying, "Never put off till tomorrow. . . ." J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Individual Responsibility

By Frank L. Perrin

THE search always is for an easier and better way; for greater prosperity; for a fuller measure of freedom and happiness. Those who have found these, or those who have realized, in some degree, the contentment which is supposed to come when material riches have been gained or a coveted social position attained, take to themselves, quite naturally, full credit for the accomplishment. There has been, as there remains, the temptation to envy those who have achieved riches, or position, or social or political power. Both they and their neighbors and associates have been quite inclined to agree that the thing we regard as success comes only to those capable of taking advantage of opportunities which others overlook or neglect. I wonder if this conclusion will bear close analysis.

During the last few years tremendous processes of overturning and readjustment have been operating in every country and neighborhood in the world. Many who have seen vast fortunes possessed by others dissipated by this overturning have regarded the change calmly and have appraised it complacently as a manifestation of a leveling influence which, like the idealized heroes of fact or fiction, takes from the rich to give to the poor. They forget, apparently, that even the deserving poor are not the beneficiaries of a process which is essentially destructive rather than helpful. Those who have endured losses of wealth or position are convinced that no one has been benefited as a result of their deprivation or misfortune.

* * *

There can never result from the careless, ignorant or wanton destruction of wealth a desired better distribution of wealth. Neither can there come from depriving another of the opportunity to progress, or to achieve success or happiness, a fuller opportunity for ourselves.

I am inclined to believe that many otherwise thoughtful and considerate persons who today are quite enthusiastic in support of one or another of the proposed relief measures sponsored by either political or voluntary organizations have confused or misapprehended existing economic conditions. Once the structure which had been regarded as stable and as providing a safe refuge is threatened or destroyed, those incidentally shielded and protected suffer no less, at least for the time being, than those directly under the sheltering roof.

In the South the people of the United States have at hand, even today, a convincing object lesson. The institution of slavery could not, of course, survive. A way of eliminating it and of correcting its evils was demanded. Public sentiment, long before the '60's, insisted that it must be found. As we look back today we may, or may not, agree the least desirable and the least wise of all possible ways was undertaken. Without war and its hatreds, without fire and the chastisement of blood, slavery would have been outlawed in the United States in another generation.

* * *

In many sections of the Old South today one may be led to the conclusion that even after the lapse of more than threescore years the material losses to both the landed proprietors and the slaves freed through war have not been retrieved. Even though we may be convinced of this we need not argue that slavery should not have been abolished. But we should remember that there existed then, as there remains to us of this day, and as there will always be at hand, a choice to be made as to the methods and means to be employed in the processes of overturning.

The promise is that there shall be overturnings until the right way is found and its wisdom established on earth and in the hearts of men. The manifestations of this progress can appear only as they are reflected by those who have come to a realization of their own responsibilities to themselves and their neighbors, near or remote. The promise is not that this better understanding shall come through the operation of destructive processes, but by overturning and overturning. Have we patience enough, and a desire for wisdom and understanding fervent enough to stay the destroying hand of envy, hatred and selfish desire and to sheathe the sword and quench the fires?

No political party or organization designed to bring about by legislation or by pressure exerted by powerful minorities can effect the reforms proposed or the readjustments needed. These, in the last analysis, must await the operation of an enlightened unselfish thought,

The Wide Horizon

Unscrambling the Alphabet

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

THE nine elder statesmen in Washington—or six of them, to be precise—have now added another trophy from the triple initials to their bag of unconstitutional laws. The AAA follows the doomed NRA and a field day of sport among the other initials may be expected. Whatever doubt remained as to the determination of a majority of the Supreme Court to limit the Federal Government by narrowly construing its power is now at an end.

It is abundantly clear that, if broad federal control over the economic life of the nation is desired during the period while the court is composed of its present members, the Constitution will have to be formally amended. The Supreme Court will not stretch federal power or permit it to be stretched even so far as was generally considered a few years ago to be constitutionally acceptable. Indeed, federal power to regulate the economic life of the nation has been given a drastic shrinking by the decision in the Hoosac Mills case.

For some time past, commentators have been hailing each successive decision on new-deal laws as "the most important since the Dred Scott case." Their implications were too extreme. Public opinion in the nation as a whole seemed very little moved by the Schechter decision on the NRA. The Gold Clause cases were not in fact turned against the Government, though a stern lecture was read against the New Deal's aims and methods. But if any such case deserves to be placed alongside the Dred Scott case, this Hoosac Mills decision may prove to be the one: for, according to the majority opinion, federal funds may not in the future constitutionally be raised or spent to achieve ends that the court feels lie within what it chooses to call the "reserved powers of the state" (under the Tenth Amendment). And apparently any form of federal planning, even planning *conditions* of a national economy, which involve "purchasing compliance" from individuals or states, would be unconstitutional. This curbs the spending power as an instrument for extending federal control.

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The Supreme Court has now put itself in a position to scrutinize and restrain both the taxing and spending powers of the Federal Government, a thing that it has sedulously avoided in the past. It has never before asserted any control over federal spending. And there are only two important instances in which it has reversed this policy, so far as the taxing power goes.

The first instance is *Pollock* vs. *Farmer Loan & Trust Company*, 1894. In this case the court refused to follow its own precedents, in the opinion of most competent critics, and denied to the Federal Government the right to levy income taxes without apportioning them among the states according to population. The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was in the nature of a popular reply to the court—though it took a long time to pass it with the required majorities.

Similarly, the second instance, *Bailey* vs. *Drexel Furniture Company*—a case in which the court denied to the Federal Government the right to tax the products of child labor out of existence—caused a widespread demand for a constitutional amendment. Actually, the Child Labor Amendment has been passed by Congress but not yet ratified by the required number of states.

Ordinarily the court has upheld the taxing power of the Federal Government in the most sweeping terms. Why then should it have killed the AAA?

* * *

As I see it, behind all the legal hair-splitting which the minority opinion makes with greater logical cogency than the majority, lie these two fundamental points: (a) that the majority of the court does not believe that the "general welfare of the United States" can be attained by a planned economy in agriculture. But since the court never admits that it is denying the constitutionality of a law simply because that law is unwise, the legal reasoning is made to rest upon (b) fear of the destruction of the federal system by the unlimited use of taxation to support grants-in-aid that contain conditions destructive of the states' reserved powers. The minority opinion of Justice Stone argues the inconsistency of the legal reasoning involved, and with great relish.

A narrow reading of the opinion of the majority, given by Justice Roberts, may mean only that the court refuses to permit the Federal Government to make contracts with individuals to control matters not expressly federal in character. But the court itself seems to wish to issue a broader warning: it says that even a "voluntary" AAA abetted by government taxing and spending would still be unconstitutional. And in spite of the fact that suits in the latter case might be difficult to bring, as they would be in case the taxing and spending were not connected, the federal power would still be denied.

The way would always be open for the Controller General, by refusing to sanction payments, to raise this issue before the court. And in that way the court might succeed in establishing a negative veto over a field it has never before touched—the federal grant-in-aid. It would thus have assumed a veto power over the most important aspect of federal power.